

THE TRAVELLER'S
POCKET-FARRIER; 1507/1038.

O R, A
TREATISE
UPON

The Distempers and common
Incidents happening to HORSES
upon a Journey.

BEING

Very useful for all Gentlemen and
Tradesmen who are obliged to travel the
Countries.

*Ubi Equos mercantur opertos.
Inspiciunt, ne si facies (ut sæpe) decora
Molli fulta pede est, emptorem inducat hiantem,
Quòd pulchræ Clunes, breve quòd Caput, Ardua Cer-
vix.* HORACE.

By HENRY BRACKEN, M.D.
*Author of the Two Volumes of Farriery Im-
proved, &c.*

D U B L I N:

Printed for EDW. EXSHAW, at the Bible on Cork-Hill.
M,DCC,XLIII.

THE TRAVELLER'S
POCKET-FARRIER;

OR A

TREATISE

UPON

The Distempers and common
illnesses incident to HORSES



Very useful for
Travellers who visit the
Country

By
J. H. ...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...

...
...
...
...

THE P R E F A C E.

IT was once my Design never more to have appeared in Print, with respect to treating upon Distempers incident to Horses; but the multiplicity of small Books lately published upon the Subject, and designed, as it were, for the Pocket; all which contain such out-of-the-way reasoning, that no Man of Sense (in our way) can read any of them, without being surpris'd that such Nonsense should be vendible; I say, this Consideration, together with strong Solicitations from several *Gentlemen*, has oblig'd me to set my Hand to the present Undertaking; and, I doubt not, if the Precepts laid down therein are duly attended to, I shall have the Thanks of many, who, as yet, I am unacquainted with.

THERE is one thing I must frankly confess, and the same Spirit will appear thro' all my Writings, *viz.* that, *of being no Friend to the Apothecary*; and, I must beg leave to tell the *Reader*, that the Deficiency, with respect to a great Number of *Recipes* or *Prescriptions*, which some People may lay to my Charge, does not proceed from my not being acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, or the *Drugs* compris'd under what we style the *animal, vegetable* and *fossil Kingdoms*; no, 'tis well known, my Education

The P R E F A C E.

cation has been such, and my Practice so long and extensive, that the Objection, if made, scarce, merits my Answer; however, thus far I am obliged to tell the *Reader*, viz. that the Knowledge I have in the *Art of Physic*, has abundantly convinced me of the nauseousness of most of the *Recipes* or *Receipts* (as they are vulgarly called) with which most of our Books, writ by *Farriers*, as well as *Physicians*, are cram'd; and that there is no greater sign of a *Physician's* being either a *Fool* or a *Knave*, than his making an Apothecary's Shop of his Patient's Belly; indeed, the young *Graduate* is so at a loss, at his first entering into Practice, that he is never satisfied, 'till he has made his *Patient* run through all the *Courses* he has read of in like Cases; but a better *Experience*, founded upon a true *Theory*, afterwards tells him, that the Knowledge of the *Disease* and its *Causes*, (so far as we Mortals are allowed to trace such *Causes*) I say, this tells him, that he who prescribes largely, is either a *Tyro* in the *Art*, or a *Knave* to his *Patient*, by preferring the *Apothecary's Gains* to the Recovery of the *Sick*; yet let me not be understood, but that there are some particular *Chronic Cases*, which may require a *Series* of *Prescriptions*, and a long Continuance in a Course of *Medicines*; but even these are too too often so ill adapted to the curative Indications, and the generality of Mankind so unfitly qualified to form a right Judgment with respect to a *Physician's* Skill, that it would almost make an honest ingenious Man forswear the Practice of *Physic*; because, from an honourable Profession, it is now become more a Trade; and *Dress* and *Address*, together with a barren Superfluity of *Words*, is a better Recommendation, than a *Diploma*, founded upon the strictest Examination and the Knowledge of *Nature*; and indeed,

how.



The P R E F A C E.

how should it prove otherwise, when we can scarce come into a Company, where we could pick out a single Man that is able to reason *justly*, with respect to the Nature of Things, or even give us an Account of the make of his *Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, &c.* so stupidly ignorant are they in the Knowledge of *Anatomy*, or the Structure of their own Bodies; but enough of this; for, I do not imagine, I shall be able to set every Person to rights, and oblige the Bulk of Mankind to think justly, no; I am far from it, but thus far I am sure of, *viz.* that I have lent a helping Hand towards it, and that altho' the old *Adage* of *Humanum est errare*, seems to retort upon me, yet the fewer *Errors* we commit the better; and that is, what I mean by thinking *justly*.

THERE can be no greater uneasiness to a Man of Sense, who is thoroughly acquainted with our Business, than to hear *Gentlemen* in other Professions talk about *Distempers, Recipes, &c.* if they did but know, how grating and disagreeable their Discourse was in such particulars; and what profound Nonsense they were uttering, they would blush, and rather choose to sit silent, though, to be tongue-tied, is a hard Case you'll say.

LASTLY, let me only beg, of the illiterate Reader, forgiveness, for degrading our *Profession* so often as he may think I have, by writing so much about *Horses*, I say forgiveness of the *Illiterate*, because the truly-learned know better; and are satisfied, that, as a *Horse* is compounded of *Fibres* differently modified, as well as replete with *Blood* and *Humours*, there is as much *Philosophy*, if not more, required in treating of the *Diseases, &c.*

The P R E F A C E.

&c, incident to such Creature, as in writing upon the *Distempers* which befall Mankind; and for such Cause, I have taken occasion frequently, in the following Piece, to reason comparatively with respect to the difference of Distempers in *Men* and *Horses*, and shewn why the *latter* are free from some Ailments to which the *first* are subject, and collected my Thoughts into as little Compass as I could, so as to be of use to *Gentlemen-Travellers*, &c.

Next Saturday the 14th of May, 1743, will be Publish'd,

THE LONDON MAGAZINE for *April, 1743. (Price 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)* CONTAINING,

I. The Speeches of L. Æmilius Paulus, C. Plinius Cæcilius, and L. Piso, in the Debate in the Motion relating to the Island of Minorca.

II. The Lords Protests.

III. An Account of the Expedition to Carthage, &c. With some Reflexions on that Occasion.

IV. Extract from Maundrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

V. A Letter from a Gentleman to his two Daughters.

VI. Case relating to Carolina and Georgia.

VII. A View of the chief Political and other Essays.

VIII. Poetry. IX. The Monthly Chronologer: Account of Commodore Anson; Sessions at the Old Baily: remarkable Trials; Lords Justices appointed, &c. &c. &c. X. King's Speech, and Acts passed. XI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts. XII. Monthly Bill of Mortality. XIII. Foreign Affairs.

Printed for EDW. EXSHAW, of whom may be had complete Sets from May 1741.

N. B. They will continue to be published regularly every Month in a few Days after they can be got over by Post from London.

*Books printed for EDWARD EXSHAW, at
the Bible on Cork-hill.*

I. **T**HE Accomplish'd Housewife's Pocket-Companion being a Collection of several Hundred of the most approved Receipts in

COOKERY,	PICKLES,
PASTRY.	CAKES,
CONFECTIONARY,	CREAMS,
PRESERVING.	JELLIES.

With Rules and Directions for setting out Dinners, Suppers, and Grand Entertainments, and also Bills of Fare for every Month in the Year, and Instructions for marketting, Price 1 s. 1 d.

Spectacle de la Nature: or, Nature Displayed. Being Discourses on such Particulars of natural History, as were thought most proper to excite the Curiosity and form the Minds of Youth. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. Translated by Mr. Humphreys, 4 Vols. Price 13 s.

The History of a Fair Greek, who was taken out of a Seraglio at Constantinople and brought to Paris by a late Embassador at the Ottoman Porte: Interspersed with the surprising Adventures of several other Slaves. By the Abbot Provost Almoner to his Serene Highness the Prince of Conti, Price 2 s. 2 d.

Syrena, or feign'd Innocence detected; In a Series of Adventures. A Narrative which has really its Foundation in Truth and Nature; and at the same Time that it entertains by a vast Variety of surprising Incidents, arms against a partial Credulity, by shewing the Mischiefs that frequently arise from a too sudden Admiration. Published as a necessary Caution to all Young Gentlemen, Price 2 s. 2 d.

The Novels and Tales of the Fairies by the Countess D'Anoise. In three Vols. Price stitch'd 1 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

CONTAINING,

VOL. I.


- 1 The History of Don Gabriel
- 2 The Royal Ram
- 3 The Story of Finetta the Cinder-Girl
- 4 The Palace of Revenge

5 The

CATALOGUE.

- 5 The Story of Anguilletta
- 6 The History of Ferdinand of Toledo
- 7 The Story of the yellow Dwarf
- 8 The Story of young and handsome
- 9 The Story of the white Cat

VOL. II.

- 1 The History of the new Gentleman 
- 2 The Story of Fortunio, the fortunate Knight
- 3 The Story of the Pidgeon and Dove
- 4 The Story of the Princess Fair Star, and the Prince Chery
- 5 The Story of the Princess Carpillona
- 6 Perfect Love: a Story

VOL. III.

- 1 The Knights Errant
- 2 The History of the Princess Zamea, and the Prince Almanzon
- 3 The History of Prince Elmedorus of Granada and the Princess Alzayda
- 4 The History of Zalmaida Princess of the Canary Islands, and the Prince of Numidia
- 5 The History of the Prince of Mauritania, and the Princess of Castile
- 6 The History of the magnificent Fairy, and Prince Salmasis
- 7 The History of the Fairy of Pleasures and the cruel Amerdine
- 8 Florina: or, the fair Italian
- 9 The History of the Princess Leonice
- 10 The Tyranny of the Fairies destroyed
- 11 The History of the Princess Melicerta

Thirty Six Stories, Fables and Allegories collected from the Spectator and Guardian price 1s. 1d.

The Child's new Play-Thing. Intended to make the learning to Read a Diversion instead of a Task, price 5d.

The New Weeks Preparation purified from the extatick and carnal Expressions (which have been so long complained of) and rendered an Orthodox and reasonable Service to Almighty God, price 8d.

Ditto with the 2d Part, price 1s. 1d.



THE
TRAVELLER'S
POCKET-FARRIER.

I AM going to enter upon an Inquiry, which every *Man* takes himself to be, in some sort, if not altogether, Master of, *viz.* the Description of a good *Road horse*; I say, every *Man* that has seen the World, and who has *bought, sold, or exchanged Horses*, would willingly believe, or indeed is rather positive in his Opinion, with respect to the *Shape, action, &c.* of a *Road horse*, and for this Cause, many *Gentlemen and Tradesmen* happen to be so unskilfully mounted; for, would People only hearken a little to the *Wholsom-Advice* I shall hereafter give; I say, would they only do this, they might set themselves upon a *Par*, and be able to *deal* with the most *cunning Dealer* of them all, and this must be done by trusting to their own Eyes and Senses; for the *Dealers* will not scruple to assure you, that the Horse they are about to sell, is perfectly sound in all respects, and this at the Expence of the most solemn Protestations; and herein I must acknowledge that I was myself once imposed on by being too credulous in purchasing a Horse (without due Examination) upon the DEALER'S WORD: the trick was this, *viz.* In the

Dealer's Word not to be regarded.

B Hoof

Hoof was a Crack, which remained after a *Quitter-Bone* that had been ill cured, and the Vacancy was stopped up with a *Cement*, of the Nature of what we call *Putty*, and the Hoof blackened well with *Tallow* and *Soot*, or the like, whereby this grand Blemish was screened for a time; but when the Horse came to travel amongst rough Stones, the Cement shook out, and a large Crack appeared between the Sole of the Foot and the Coronet: so that I advise every *Chapman* to inspect the Hoofs very well before he buys the Horse, lest, as *Horace* in my *Motto* has expressed it, he finds to his Cost, *That a fair face is often supported by a soft Hoof*, and in all respects to be very cautious and circumspect; for Experience teaches, that there is no *Dealer* amongst them will scruple to exercise some few of the many *Shifts* of their *Calling*; nor can a *Dealer's Word* be in the least relied on; for I do declare that no Person I ever purchased a Horse from, (and I have purchased many) could be brought to speak Truth; I mean, no person who made the buying and selling Horses most of his Business; and, for this Reason, I must advise my Countrymen, not to give such *Fellows* leave to talk much, seeing they are therefore lying much, for, the more *loquacious* they are, the more unaccountably-intolerable do they grow, making *Protestations*, and binding such too with *Oaths*, altho' all this while they are sensible they lie confoundedly.

For these (in my Opinion) weighty and important Reasons, *candid Reader*, let me conjure thee to trust to thy own *Eyes* and *Senses*, rather than the fine, and, in their way, *florid Speeches* of the *Jockies* or *Dealers in Horses*, who, having lost all Sense of *Shame*, would not scruple even to cheat their own *Fathers* or *Bosom-friends*; but, that I may not become too *prolix*, and thereby deviate from my present *Design*, I must hasten to my Purpose, and give a *short* but as succinct an Account as possibly I can, of the necessary Qualifications and



and *Requisites* we should look for in a Horse designed for the *Road*, and therefore *first* as to his *Size*.

No man can precisely estimate the Number of Hands high (as the Dealers call it) which a Horse should measure, since there are good and bad of all *Sizes* and *Colours*, yet the *middle-fix'd-Horse*, in general, proves best, that is, about *fourteen Hands* and an *Inc*, for all those, not exceeding fourteen Hands, are esteemed only *Galloways*; altho' I must own, there are of that Size will perform nimbly, and well with weights that would make a large Horse *sag*.

The Size of a Horse, which Size the best in general.

I have said that the *Size* should be *full fourteen* (as the Jockies express themselves) *four Inches* to the *Hand*, but the *Reader* must observe, that my Meaning is to suit the *Horse* to the *Rider*, for a *Man* of *Sixteen Stone*, or upwards, should ride a Horse *fourteen* and a *half Hands* high, and proportionably strong withal; therefore, to suit the *Mover* to the *moved* is one very material Article in this Affair, seeing the Horse, which fails in Performance of his Exercise, while he, as it were, lugs along his *luxuriantly burdensom Master*, may do the Business of a *good Horse*, were he bestrid by one of *Horseman's-Weight*.

One should suit the Mover to the Body which is to be moved.

When you have seen a Horse perform his Exercise in the *Dealer's way*, you should ride him yourself *two* or *three miles* in rough uneven Road, and give him his Head without forcing him, by *Whip* or *Spur*, to perform with more *Life* and *Spirit* than he is otherwise inclinable; and, if he *walks*, *trots*, and *canters* nimbly, without *dwelling upon the Ground*, taking up his *fore-feet* moderately high, and stepping *longer* or *shorter*, according as he finds there is Occasion, this is the *Beast* that is likely to carry his Master well, because his Business or Exercise is a Pleasure to him.

The Author's Description of a good Road-horse.

Indeed, it is hard to find a Horse, in every respect, such as will please one who is a good judge

A Man
should not
be too hasty
in his
Choice, nor
too nice in
Distinctions

The Au-
thor men-
tions his
having bu-
ried a Mare
in her skin,
&c. on Ac-
count of her
Goodness.

Age of a
Horse, how
to know it.

A Cheat
practised by
the Jockies
in burning
Horses
teeth.

of the many necessary Requisites required in a *Road-horse*; therefore I advise the *Reader*, who wants a Horse for the Road, neither to be too forward in his *Choice*, nor to be too nice in Distinctions, seeing a *new Broom sweeps clean*, and 'tis a good Horse that *newer stumbles*. I must own, that out of above *sixty Horses and Mares* I have had in my time, I never had above *three* that pleased me thoroughly for the Road, and one of the *three* was such a *Non-pareil*, that I was superstitious enough at her Death to bury her in her *Skin and Shoes*, with *Ale and Rosemary*, and, was it not too great an Oddity, I would yet raise an *Obelisk* to her Memory, with an *Inscription* that should contain more *Truth* than commonly appears amongst the *Records* of the *Dead*; but to return.

When you have found a Horse of a proper Size and Strength, fit to carry the Weight designed, you should be careful that he has no *Blemishes* that may hinder his performing well upon the Road; but first of all mind his Age.

The Age of Horses is known by several signs, and I shall only mention a few, but yet they shall be such as seldom deceive the Purchaser.

If any Horse is young, his *Tush* will be *sharp-pointed* and *groov'd*, or *hollow'd* on the inside, and the longer the *Tush* is, together with a *Yellowness*, the older he may be esteem'd; tho' indeed, some old Horses of Mettle, which have been rid in large or *Cannon-bits*, have their *Tushes* very much worn down by champing or playing upon the Bridle, but then, such Horse may be known to have pass'd his Prime by the length of his *Teeth*, and the *upper Jaw* over-passing the *under*.

Some Horses have such Mouths, or at least are so managed by the *Dealers* who have them to sell, that it is hard for a Person, not well skill'd in the Affair, to tell the Age; for there is an *Art* of burning the *Teeth*, after they have been cut, with a *Graver*, which makes the Mark appear somewhat like

Like a true one, yet this *Cheat* is discoverable, by the other Signs not corresponding with the *Corner-teeth* which have been thus managed.

The Length of the *Teeth*, and the Narrowness of the *Under-jaw-bone* (for you must know, Horses' Heads grow longer as they grow older, and hence, the Narrowness of the Under jaw proceeds) I say, from the Length of the *Teeth*, the Narrow-jaw and the Lean-roof of the Mouth, we may know an *old Horse* from a *young one*; yet if a Horse has gone from his Youth upon a Salt-marsh or bare Pasture, his *Teeth* will be worn short by the Sand and Dirt he has chewed with his Grass; therefore it is to be observ'd, that according to a Horse's living his *Teeth* will be more or less long at the same Age, that is, a Horse which has had little Trouble to fill his Belly, will have a good Mouth at a *Dozen Years* of Age, whereas one that has pastured on short Grass, will loose the Mark much sooner; and, for this Reason, the Horses in the *Army* preserve their Mouths, as we say, for a long time.

A Salt-Marsh Pasture wears a Horse's Teeth fast.

It is harder to know a *Mare's* Age than a *Horse's*, by Reason, few of them have *Tusks*; however, there are Signs sufficient besides, to ascertain it, *viz.* by the Length of the *Teeth*, &c. as I have already mentioned.

A Mare's Age difficult to determine.

When a Horse is *seeled*, (as the Jockies term it) that is, when he has his Eye-brows white, he may be supposed about fifteen or sixteen Years of Age, and some Colours feel sooner than others, such are the *Black*, *Light-ferrel*, and *Dark-chesnut*.

Colour of a Horse, some of them feel sooner than others.

There are many other Marks or *Characteristics* of a Horse's having passed his *Prime of Age*, *viz.* dropping a *Joint* in his *Rump*, &c. but of this last Sign, few are so nice-fingered, as to distinguish it; and, in my Thoughts, it is no more than the first *Joint* of the *Rump* next the *Tail-head*, that grows bigger and more bony, as the Horse advances in Years, according as it is observable in Human Bodies, *viz.* that the softer Parts, such as the *Cartilages*

The Author's Comparison between human and brute Creatures, with respect to the Characteristics of old Age

and his accounting for a natural Death as the common Consequence of Things.

Dropping a Joint in the Tail, a meer Piece of Conceit.

The Author supposes it possible to know an old Horse from a young one, by only looking round him from Head to Tail without touching him.

The Eyes oftner deceive Gentlemen, than any other of the Parts of Horses.

tilages and even the very *Capillary-vessels* themselves *ossify* and become bony by *Age*, which is the true Way of accounting for a *natural Death*, or a *Death* brought about by *Age*, without any other *Infirmity*, that is, every *Animal* has a greater Number of *Blood-vessels*, &c. when in *Embryo*, than afterwards; for, as we increase in Years, those Vessels become obliterate, I mean, a great many of the *Capillary-vessels*, &c. *ossify*, from whence proceeds that Stiffness in the *Joints*, together with a Dullness in all the *Senses*, such as is the common Concomitant of *Old Age* and *Infirmity*, I say, for these Reasons, the *Joints* in the *Tail* of a Horse, which, when he was young, were cartilaginous or gristly, become more rugged and bony as he advances in Years, therefore, as to dropping a *Joint* at *fifteen* or *sixteen* Years of *Age*, 'tis all a *Farce*, and meer Piece of Conceit.

I believe it is possible to come pretty near the Knowledge of a Horse's Age by only looking at him round, yet this is a nice Judgment, and not to be found in many People, unless amongst the *Connoisseurs*; however, if you find a Horse has, what we call, *Saddle-blanes* upon his *Back* in many Places, and *grey Hairs* above his Eyes, he's an *old Horse*, unless, as to the latter, his *Colour* makes some Alteration that way, which it will, if he has naturally *white Hairs* mixed with *sorrel*, or indeed, with any other Sort over his Body.

When you are satisfied about his Size and Age, you should, next of all, view his *Eyes*, whether they are good or no; for, in this Point, I believe, there are more Gentlemen *jockied* than in all the other Points relating to Horses, and the Reason is plain, *viz.* few People will take the trouble of learning the *Anatomy* of the *Eye*, which may be shewn even to Perfection in half an Hour, and the proper *Lecture* read upon it, I mean, so far as it is necessary for a *Gentleman* to hear, that wants only to be informed of the Parts which compose the Or-

gan

gan of Sight; but as to the Science of Optics indeed, it would be too tedious for *Tradesmen, Artisans*, or People of Business to meddle with, since, unless they would go thro' with the thing, a Smattering would only serve to make them more intolerable, as it commonly happens when People are intoxicated with shallow Draughts of any of the SCIENCES; therefore, what is necessary to be learnt, in order to judge rightly, whether a Horse has good Eyes or no, consists in the Knowledge of the Parts containing and those contained, which constitute the Eye; and herein I must ask the Reader's Pardon for not entering into Particulars at present, seeing I design only a kind of *Breviary* for the Pocket, so I must refer the Curious to my *First Volume of Farriery Improved*, where they may meet with ample Satisfaction in this Particular; yet, as far as I can say without Prolixity I will, that the Reader may not believe me imperfect, when he has not the Opportunity of getting the Book I have mentioned: and first,

It is said by Capt. Burdon, "That if a Horse's Eyes look lively and clear, and you can see to the bottom, and the Image of your Face is reflected from thence, and not from the Surface of the Eye, they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad." Why now, I will venture to say it, that a Horse shall have all the Perfections the Captain speaks of, and yet be *stone-blind*, for he may have a *Gutta Serena*, and his Eyes be as clear as possible, &c. but then, the *Pupil*, or what the common People call the Sight of the Eye, will not dilate and contract, according as the Horse is placed in the Shade, or in a more glaring-Light; which it will, apparently, provided his Eyes are good, therefore what the Captain means, tho' he does not know what he would be at in the main, is this, viz. When the *crystalline-Humour*, (which lies immediately behind the *Pupil*, or Hole in the *Iris*, which is what People

The Author recommends it to Gentlemen to study a little the Anatomy of the Eye.

Capt. Burdon's Description of a Horse's Eyes censured.

Eyes, Signs
to be ob-
served in
them.

Dilatation
and Con-
traction of
the Pupil of
the Eye, and
the Reasons.

Small Eyes
a very bad
Sign.

The Aspect
or Look of a
Horse de-
notes his
Temper.

call the Sight of the Eye) I say, if the *Cryſtalline* be not thoroughly transparent, but rather of a bluiſh Caſt or Hue, it is a certain Token that the Eyes are not good, therefore it behoves us to view them in a *clear Light*, and not in a kind of Shade, as is commonly adviſed by Authors, I mean, with reſpect to the *Cryſtalline* alone; but, as to the *Dilatation* and *Contraction* of the *Pupil* or Sight of the Eye, this muſt be obſerved in the *dark Shade* firſt, and afterwards in the *Light*; and, if in the firſt Trial the *Pupil* dilates largely, and contract again, as the Horſe is expoſed to a more clear *Sun*, you may conclude his Eyes are good; and in this ſort, you may obſerve a *Cat's Eyes* will be affected by her being in a *Shade*, or a *great Light*, tho' indeed it will be more apparent in a *Cat* than a *Horſe*, becauſe the *firſt* has the *Eye* compoſed of exquisitely delicate and fine *Fibres*, that are ſtimulated or actuated upon by the ſmalleſt Particles of *Light*, in order to enable that *Creature* to ſeize her Prey in the Night-ſeaſon. Again.

The Eyes ſhould neither be too *large*, nor too *ſmall*; for, according to the *old Adage*, viz. *A great Head and little Wit, a little Head and never a bit*, ſo that the moſt natural things are beſt; for, if the Eye be ſmall and cloudy, it is, not only, a Sign of a ſullen bad Diſpoſition and Temper, but he is alſo in Danger of going blind by a *Marafmus* or Conſumption of the Eye, if ever he come to hard Exerciſe; and indeed, I cannot ſay, I ever knew a right good Horſe with ſmall Eyes; for which Reaſon, I abominate the *Garronly-Breed*, and condemn them to the *Collar*, the Station deſigned them by *Nature* and the Stars. But,

As in *Mankind* the *Aspect* or Turn of the *Eye* denotes a Perſon of this or that Temper, ſo in Horſes, it is almoſt an infallible Rule, therefore always chooſe one of a briſk lively Countenance, that plays his *Ears* and champs upon his *Bit*, when he is put into a little Hurry of Spirits by his Rider, yet

yet he should not do this in too hot and fiery a Way, for that would denote him ill-natured, and incline us to think he would start at every *Bird* that flies out of a *Bush*, or at every Object that comes suddenly upon him; but this Knowledge is one of the *Je-ne-say-quoi's*, or unexpressible Qualifications, which some Gentlemen have more than others.

There is no greater Error in *Nature*, than that A Horse's common one, *viz.* If a Horse start upon the Road starting on the Road, he has bad Eyes; I say, this is a very common no Sign of bad Eyes. Saying, but a very unjust one; for 'tis in the *Nature* of the Horse, not in the Make of his Eye, which occasions this Fault, that is, some Breeds of Horses will for ever start and fling about upon seeing unusual-Objects, more especially at Logs of Wood lying in the Lanes, &c. neither is it at all possible to cure such Horses of Starting, unless you put out their Eyes. The Cure for a particular Kind of starting Horses.

I have seen a Gentleman ride with a Bridle, whereon was fixed the same kind of small Flaps of Leather, as we see the Coach-harness-bridles; but whether it did any Service, so as to prevent his Horse from starting I do not know; his Name is *Thomas Godsalve, Esq;* of *Rigmaiden-hall*, in the County of *Westmoreland*, a Man well known to many for his Manner of Life, &c.

We generally say, *Starting is a Jade's Trick*; The Horse and indeed, I have found, that I could take some fit only for a *Petit-maitre* described. Horses off their Frolicks before the setting Sun; yet these Sort of Beasts are, in fact, only fit for the *Petit-maitre*, who, being as nimble as a Cat, will fall upon his Feet tofs him which way you will.

The Colour of the Eye, as we call it, is often Colour of the Eye often the Cause of a good or bad Eye; what I mean by the Colour is this, *viz.* The Colour of the Iris, or outward Part of the Uvea, which, in Mankind, makes the black, brown, grey, or blue Eye, &c. I say, this Part of a Horse's Eye makes the Wall-eye, the Hazle-eye, &c. And, as in human Creatures, The Author's Observation. I have often observ'd the Fibres of the Iris, near the

ervation of
the Fibres
of the *Iris*,
and the Dis-
temperature
thereof.

Colour of
the *Iris* de-
notes the
Eyes good
or bad.
Crystalline
Humour of-
ten faulty.

The Au-
thor's fur-
ther Ac-
count with
respect to
the Parts of
Animals of-
fifying or
growing bo-
ny by Age

the circular Ring of the Hole, called *Pupilla*, or Sight of the Eye, of a darkish brown Colour, and the rest of that *Membrane* of a quite different *Hue*, whereby the *Pupil* would scarcely *dilate* or *contract*, by Reason this Brownness was a Distemperature of the small *Fibrillæ*; even so in Horses I have found the like Affection, and therefore, that such Eyes would not continue good a long time; neither is there any Help to be administered on such Occasions, or Trial to be made, worth while, tho' the Horse were of Value.

It is plain, that the Colour of the *Iris* denotes a Horse's Eyes good or bad, in a great measure, altho' I must indeed confess, that the *crystalline Humour* is one of the Parts of the Eye that is most often faulty, by Reason it is of the firmest Consistence of any of the *Humours* of the *Eye*, viz. than either the *watry* or *glassy Humour*; and, for this Reason, it is most apt to have its *Fibres* become crisp and dry, when, by any *Acidity*, or other Distemperature of the *watry-Humour*, (with which it is surrounded) it is more disposed to it, than when in its *natural State*; and indeed, we may, in this respect, call again to mind what I have a-while ago hinted at, viz. the *offifying-Tendency*, to which all the Parts of *Animals* are, thro' Age, disposed: for, even the *Capsula* or *Tunica Aranea*, which is the *Sacculus* or Bag, that keeps the *crystalline-Humour* (together with a Ligament not long ago discovered) in its Place. I say, the *Capsula* of the *Crystalline*, and even the *Crystalline* itself, will offify gradually as we grow in Years, and the *Rays of Light* will be with more Difficulty admitted thro', in their way to the *Retina*, or net-like Membrane, spread over the Fund of the *Eye*, on which the Images of Objects are painted: But this is, by far, too large a Field of *Philosophy* for a *Pocket-companion*, to which Size I would willingly confine my present Undertaking; yet, I am sorry to part with the Subject, without observing the too great *Foible* of *Mankina*, viz. their

their going to ignorant and *unskilful-Itinerants*, for the cure of *Deafness* and *Dimness of Sight*, at sixty Years of Age and upwards; whereas it is scarce possible for a Man of the deepest Knowledge in the *optical-Science*, to remedy the common Distempers incident to *old Age*; even setting aside the Tendency to ossify, as before spoken of, otherwise than by *Spectacles*. Eyes the Distemperatures of old Age affecting them, hardly to be remedied.

Indeed the Planeness or Flatness of the Eyes in human Bodies when aged, are best remedied by *Convex-lens's* or Spectacles, of a proper *Sphere*; but then again, how must we make the *bluish Crystalline* become as transparent and clear as it was before its *Fibrillæ* were altered and shriveled, or turned, as it were, bony by Age? No, no, this is above our *Art*, notwithstanding *Paracelsus*, the great German Chymist, pretended he could make *Mananew*, by the Help of his *Elixer Proprietatis*; the *Medicine*, which the inimitable *Butler* in his *Hudibras*, hints at in the Lines, where he says: Paracelsus the German Chymist mentioned

*What Medicine 'twas that Paracelsus,
Could make a Man with, as he tells us.*

In fine, the *Hazel-eye* (as we call it) in Horses, The *Hazle-* and, in human Bodies, the *nut-brown-Eye* is the eye best. best: I mean the *Hazel eye* is best in Horses; but in the latter, I have observed the *blue-Eye* continue clear as long, or longer, than any other Colours, tho' the *nut-brown-Eye* is more beautiful.

I say, the *Hazel eye* is best; because the Horse that has such Eye, is generally of a good Colour; whereas the *Wall-eye* is common to the *ball'd-Horse* a Colour the least coveted, because they have often white *soft Hoofs*, and are frequently of a washy or lax Constitution. When I am speaking of a *washy-constitutioned-Horse*, I cannot help recommending it to my Readers, never to choose such a one for the Road; for 'tis a Sign the *digestive-Faculty* is weak, and that his *Excercise* is performed with Labour. The Wall-eye mentioned, A washy Horse bad.

Labour and Trouble. I mention this by the by as a *general Maxim*, where there are no other Causes contra-indicant; and, for my part, if I see a Horse empty himself often upon the Road, I infer, he's no Horse for a long Journey, unless you want to make a *Skeleton* of him, in which Case his *Fat* would only be troublesome.

Large Eye denotes a well-bred Horse.

I have said, the *small Eye* that seems sunk in the Head is bad; so again, is the exorbitantly-large Eye: for, as the *first* is in Danger of Blindness from want of *Moisture*; the *latter* is often troubled with a too great Redundancy, and, of consequence, subject to what People generally rank under the Name of *Humours*; however, of the two *Evils*, the *large Eye* is to be prefer'd before the *small one*, since it is the *Token* of a *Bred horse* (as we say.)

The Author blames People for their Indolence in searching into the Nature of things.

Of all the People, whether *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, or *Farriers*, that I have seen since I returned from my Studies abroad, I do not know that I have conversed with one that had a thorough Notion of the *Eye* and its *Parts*; and altho' the *Reader* may, from this Expression imagine, that I have only conversed with a few of each of the Professions mentioned, I can assure him, I am not unacquainted with what's done in our way, both at home and abroad: and, I declare it, the *Geese* far exceed the *Swans* in Number, and will always do so, while the Generality of Mankind are so indolent and careless in their Researches after *Truth* and *Nature*.

What I would from hence infer is this, *viz.* People generally take things upon Account, and form Conclusions upon false Principles, rather than be at the pains of a more profitable Inquiry; wherefore, we must expect *Books* upon *Books*, stuffed full of *Receipts*, and these too exceedingly ill compounded for all Distempers; whereas the greatest Nicety lies in the Knowledge of the *Disease*, and its *Causes*. I say, its *Causes*, so far as we can *Ætiologically* trace them; but when we are arrived at this Pitch of Skill in the Profession, by the Helps afforded

afforded us from the *History of diseases*, together with those of *Geometry, Numbers, Chymistry*, or what the *Learned* style *Natural-Magic*; as also, a quick Apprehension of the *Property of Body*, or the *Laws of Nature*: I say these Requisites, together with that most necessary one of *anatomical-Observation*, founded on the Dissection of, as well as the comparative Argumentation upon *human and brute Creatures*, will enable us to judge between a *Physician* and an *Empiric*, and teach us, that a *common-Farrier* and *common-Fool* are one and the same thing. And, from hence it will appear, how very difficult a Task it is, to form a right Judgment about *Distempers*, and to prescribe *Remedies*; yet notwithstanding this, almost every Man thunders out his Nonsense by Wholesale, telling us of his Bundle of *Receipts*, which, he pretends, came (*probatum est*) from his Great-Grand-father's-father, &c.

The necessary Requisites mentioned with regard to a Practiser in the Art of Physic.

A common Farrier and common Fool one and the same thing.

The Thought which led me into this *Digression*, proceeds from my Observation made with relation to *Eye-waters, Powders, &c.* used for distempered Eyes in *Men and Horses*, when the disorder was seated within the *Globe or Ball* of the *Eye*; and, that therefore, the *Surgeon* or *Farrier* might as well have applied the thing to the *Heels* as to the *Eyes*, and with equal Success; which I shall shew hereafter when I come to treat about the Distempers which ordinarily happen to this Part of the Body, when a Horse is upon his Journey: Now to return.

Surgeons and Farriers censured.

Captain Burdon, in his *Pocket-Farrier*, advises us to mind a Horse's Knees are not broken when we want to buy, which is a very good Caution and what all People are or ought to be aware of; yet, a Horse may come down by accident although he is no *common Stumbler*; so that you must mind the *Scars* are not a Sort of *Callous* and hard, which, if they be, and that the Hair is curled about them, it denotes him an *old Offender*; but, in the main, a Horse may be very well judged of, whether or no he is a *Stumbler*, by his Way and Manner of Movement,

Knees broken, a good Caution hinted at by *Cap. Burdon*.

The Author's Notion of a Cockney Horse.

We are not to take notice of all that the Jockies say about Splint, Spavin, and Wind-gall.

Horace, his Notion about the Choice of Horses.

Wind, how to judge of the Soundness of it,

ment described a-while ago: for, if he got off the Ground nimbly, and well, without dwelling upon it, it is a good Sign, though he may indeed now and then *trip*; but his other Feet will catch him so quickly, that he is far from the Denomination of a *stumbling-Horse*, being rather a *Cockney-Horse*, that goes *tilt upon tilt*, or, *two up and two down*, as we say, the same Sort of *Gait* the *Cocknies*, or those *born and bred* within the Sound of *Bow bell*, usually ride.

We often hear the *Dealers* say, the Horse is Sound of *Wind, Limb, and Eye-sight*; but the Expression favours more of *Custom and Habit*, than of *Truth* for to be Sound of *Wind, Limb, and Eye-sight*, and to have neither *Splint, Spavin* nor *Wind-gall*, comprehends so much, that it is very rare to find a Horse answer these *too-common-Phrases*; so that when a *Dealer* expresses himself in this way, and goes on with his Horse being, *as good as any in England, &c.* you must only take the thing *en-passant, viz.* in at one *Ear*, and out at the *other*.

It is common to begin with the Inspection of a Horse, by looking first in his *Mouth*, then at his *Eyes, &c.* but *the-not-to-be-excelled-Lyric-Poet*, in my Motto to the First Volume of *Farriery Improved*, forewarns us, to take care, that a *fair Face* be not (*ut sepæ*) says he propt up or supported by a *soft Hoof*; and if we would only attend to what he has feelingly expressed in the aforefaid *Motto*, together with the Account he before gives us of making choice of one of the *Fair-Sex*, we should not meet with so many *Smithfield-Bargains* as we do in neither of the *Comodities*. But *Consequences* are too seldom attended to; so that we are ofteneft beaten with our own Rod.

As to a Horse's *Wind* being *Sound*, it is easily judg'd of in some Cases, and but with difficulty in others; for, if you order the *Jockey* only to give him a good brushing Gallop, every one knows it will make him heave in the *Flanks*, and often occa-

occasion *Coughing*; yet this does not hold true in all Cases. For I have observ'd as many different Kinds of *Asthmas* in Horses, as in Mankind, and a *broken Wind* is nothing but an *Asthma*, which Term is of Greek Termination, and signifies nothing more than to breathe with Difficulty.

Asthma,
what.

I say, it is hard in some Sorts of *Asthmas* affecting *broken-winded Horses* to know them; for there are Degrees of this Disorder, and some Horses are so slightly touch'd, that it scarce deserves the Name of a *broken Wind*; but he should rather be called a *Phthiſky Horse*, and altho' in Winter, when such Horse eats only dry Food, he coughs and heaves much in the *Flanks*; yet, at *Grass*, it is hardly perceivable, notwithstanding you were to give him a brushing Gallop as aforesaid. So that I have known a pretty good Judge of Horses, buy one of this Sort in the Summer-time, without finding out the *Bite* till the Horse came to *hard Meat*; therefore, I cannot direct the Reader how he may better guard against being cheated in this Respect, than by having the Horse kept at *hard Meat*; I mean at good Hay for two or three Days, and, at that time, one may find it out. I say, good Hay, for otherwise he will not fill his Belly sufficiently to require a deal of Water to dilute; but when he has drank his Belly-full, after eating such Hay, and been kept from Water about twenty-four Hours, the *Diaphragm* or Midriff will be so press'd against his *Lungs*, that, if he has any Impediment there, he will certainly shew it, and more especially, if his Head be turned down-hill.

Phthiſky-
Horse, what.

A Caution
against being
cheated with
a broken-
winded
Horse.

I remember one of the best running Galloways of his Time was troubled with a *phthiſky Cough*, it was the famed Galloway belonging to Mr. *Metcalf* of *York*, commonly call'd *Metcalf's Galloway*, and yet this very Galloway would master most Horses when it came to the *Pinch of the Game*; which shews us, that there are Degrees of this Distemper,

The famous
Galloway,
called *Metcalf's* Gal-
loway, his
Wind tainted,
tho' he
would out-
run most
as Horses.

as before hinted ; and that therefore every *Clap* is not the *grand Pox*.

A Man may have one sort of an *Asthma*, and yet run well after a Pack of Hounds.

In like manner have I seen some Men, who, tho' fond of running after a *Pack of Hounds*, could hardly mount the *Summit* of the first *Hill* ; yet let them but get under their *Wind*, (as we say) and it should be a good Man that could go before them any Part of the *Chase* afterwards. But I shall shew the Case more plain, when I come to touch upon the Distemper called a *Broken-wind*.

Thin Shoulders best, and why.

It is certainly good to have a Horse thin-shoulder'd and narrow-breasted ; because, if he is loaded there, it throws his *Shoulder blades* farther asunder, and causes him to go wide before, and throw out his Fore feet in such a manner, that he will be apt to stumble, and also to ride very dirty.

A marble-breasted Horse described.

The Horse that has his *Breast* full and prominent is (by some *Adepts* in the *Hippiatral-Science*) styl'd a *marble breasted Horse*, because his *Breast* stands out round like a *Marble*. This is a very bad Sort of a *Breast* for a *Road horse*, or indeed, for any Horse that is designed to make *good way*, as the Sailors term it ; therefore before you buy a Horse, be sure you stand right in a Line with his *Head*, and mind his *Breast* don't keep his *Knees* too far off one another ; for the nearer he stands with his *Knees*, (so that he do not go so near before as to cut in the usual Places) the more Reason have you to judge he will get forward on the Road, provided he does not turn out his *Taes*, or *knuckle*, as we call it, in which case he will be apt to cut, altho' he stand ever so well with his *Knees* ; therefore, I say, *mind his Breast be narrow, thin and lean, his Shoulder-points not projecting forwards, his Fore-legs straight and almost perpendicular* ; for these *Requisites*, together with what *Horace*, in the afore-said *Motto*, styles *Pulchræ Clunes*, will throw the Horse naturally into a good Way of going, *viz. near before and wide behind* ; or, if I may be allowed

The Author's Account of the most proper Movement for Road-horses.

A Horse should go neat before and pretty wide behind.

lowed to refine a little, I would say nearish *before* and pretty wide *behind*.

Captain Burdon, says, "that a *Saddle horse* should have thin *Shoulders* and a flat *Chest*, that his *Fore-feet* should stand boldly forward and even, and his *Neck* rise semi-circular;" which is what *Horace*, in my *Motto*, as aforefaid, styles *Ardua Cervix*.

Saddle-horse.

The Rainbow Neck mentioned.

This is a good Account of what we call the *Fore-hand* of a Horse, or as some pronounce it, *Fore-end*.

The *Chest* here hinted at, by the Name of a *flat Chest*, is sometimes called a *deep Chest*, like that of a *Greyhound*; and, if we consider, we shall find, that that Sort of shaped *Chest*, is most likely to let his *Shoulders* stand near together at the *Points*, and then, of consequence, he will have a thin *Breast*.

Thin-breasted Horse good.

I must confess, I have (now and then) seen a thick-shoulder'd Horse do his Exercise very well, and *walk*, *trot*, and *canter* lineably; but this is *Rara Avis*. And I have also remark'd, that altho' a Horse move *justly* and *truly* upon his *Limbs*, yet he may be subject to ride dirty, which proceeds from I know not what Sort of a *Turn* or *Cast* of the *Feet* in taking them off the Ground; therefore this bad Property in a Horse, is best discovered after one has rode him ten or a dozen Miles in dirty Roads; for, in that Distance, and scarcely sooner, may he be found to travel clean or otherwise.

Some thick-shoulder'd Horses may move well.

We should ride a Horse ten or a Dozen Miles at least to prove whether he rides clean or no.

If a Horse ride clean, 'tis a pretty sure Sign he moves well upon his *Limbs*; therefore, when we see a Person alight at an Inn with his *Boots* tolerably free from Dirt, we may almost venture to buy his Horse in the *Stall* without seeing him on his Exercise; for you may, in such Situation, judge of his *Gate*, &c. as well as if he were out of the *Stable*: And, in this respect, the *Galloway* I have just mentioned to be buried in *Skin* and *Shoes*, I could have rode from *Lancaster* to *London* in Winter time, which is 180 Miles, without having my *Boots* clean'd after

A Horse may be judg'd of by the Rider's Boots, if the Roads are wet.

People can
hardly speak
Truth about
Horses.

The Author
bids us be-
ware of rip-
pon-long
Necks.

Ordeal
Trial of a
Horse, what.
If a Horse
trot well
down-hill,
he will do it
any where.
Some Horses
move in
Gemmers
when they
trot down-
hill.

after I set out, and they should at the End of the Journey, have appeared as clean and in as good Order, as most that travel ten Miles upon a tolerable good Horse. But this, as I have already said, was one of your *Non pareils*, altho' it is as common a thing as can be, to hear every Man, that has a Horse, insist strongly, that he will do this, and perform his Exercise upon a Road, *as well as any Horse in England*; so prone are we to the *abandon'd Sin of Lying*, with respect to our Discourse relating to Horses.

Captain Burdon advises the Person who wants to try a Horse, "To mount him at the Stable-door" where he stands, and give him his Head, (as we say) and then, if he's a *Stumbler*, he will shew "it." But this is no sure Guide to go by, because the Horses in *Dealers* hands are so used to *ripping Neck*s, upon their *Shew* every Day about the *Stable-door*, that they are in continual Fear and Dread of being stuck up, and run against a *Barn-side*, as is common, to make them bring in the Head and stop upon the *Hanches*; therefore, the best Way is to ride the Horse into the *Lanes* a good way from the *Stable*, where he cannot have the least Notion of the *Spurs* or *Whip*; and, if he then moves as I have describ'd, you may believe he'll turn out well. Yet, let me once again remind the *Reader*, to see how he trots *down hill*, for that is the *ordeal-Trial* of a Horse's Gate, because, if he performs well *down hill*, he will do it upon any Ground whatsoever, seeing it is to be noted, that altho' many Horses seem to go well and justly upon their Limbs on even Ground, or, rather ascending; when they come to *trot down-hill*, where it is pretty steep, they move in *Gemmers*, or as if they were hung in *fifty Pieces*. But I own it is hard, nay exceeding rare, to see such a Horse as I describe; yet such, no doubt, there are, and therefore I must describe the *superlative Excellencies* of a Road-horse, by Reason, that altho' those good Qualities can't every

every where be met with in Horses, yet the more of them you find the better.

I cannot tell what to say more about the *Make*, *Shape*, and *Choice* of a *Road-horse*, than what I have done, so shall proceed to an Account of the Diseases incident to him, when in *Use* or on a *Journey*; only I must conclude this my Description, with the *Golden rule*, viz. *Never confide in the Dealers in Horses*, for they will deceive you, nor never buy a Horse till you have sufficiently tried him, that is, 'till you have seen him perform his *Exercise* well, and rid him in bad Roads.

We are told by *Capt. Burbon*, that we must mind, before we ride out, or on a Journey, whether the Horse's Shoes be fast, whether they fit easy, whether he cuts before or behind, or interfere, as 'tis called; but these are so commonly observed even by every Dabbler in the Pleasure of Riding, that I need but just cursorily mention it; only this I must add, viz. If a Horse cuts with bad thin Shoes, he'll go near to do it, when he is new shod, altho' it is common with the *Jockies* (upon the Shew) to tell you, the Horse wants *Shoeing*, which makes him go so ill.

A Horse may be in some sort help'd, but not a great deal, by a good Smith; and (in my Opinion) the best Way to throw him wider, (especially behind) is to have a kind of *Web* or raised Part, turned up for about two Inches long on the inside the Shoe towards the Heel: for, by this, I had a *Mare* help'd that went too near behind; yet there is a good deal necessary in a *Smith*, to shoe a Horse according to what is required, with respect to their wearing their Shoes more in one Place than in another. For Horses are like Mankind one way, viz. they (some of them) turn their *Toes* in, some out; some wear away the *Shoe* at the *Sprun* or *Toe*, some at the *Heel*, and others again at the *Side*; therefore a skilful Smith will, by his observing the old Shoes, and the Horses Way of moving, help to remedy

the

A Caution not to confide in a Dealer in Horses. Never buy a Horse till you have sufficiently tried him, is a Rule too seldom observed.

A Horse that goes ill in thin bad Shoes, will do so in new ones.

The Authors's Method of Cure for cutting.

Horses (in their Way of going) compared to Mankind.

A Horse may be in some sort helped by Shoeing.

the faults in one, and the Inconveniences in the other Particular.

Mind a Horſe how he ſtands in the ſtable before you purchaſe.

I believe I might forget to mention it as a thing neceſſary for us to view a Horſe (we are about buying, or riding a Journey) in the Stable, without any Perſon liſting a Hand about him, ſo as to put him out of the poſture he chooſes to ſtand in for his Eaſe. However, If I did mention the thing before, I may ſay as the *Deacon* ſaid to his *Biſhop*, when he reprimanded him for keeping too long to one *Text*, viz. 'Till I find the People mind me, I cannot preach a good *Sermon* too often; therefore view the Horſe quietly in the Stable if poſſible. The *Reader* will wonder why I ſay if poſſible; but I do aſſure you, there is occaſion to look ſharp, for the *Dealers* and their *Emiſſaries* are ſo *adroit*, that they will ſlip into the Stable before you, and tell the Horſe his *Leſſon*, by whiſpering him in the *Ear*; or rather, by giving him a good Stroke or two with a *Whip*, if he be one of the *Plumbeum-caput's*, and don't underſtand *Engliſh*.

A Trick uſed by Jockies to make a Horſe look ſharp and metteliſome.

Founder'd, a Horſe will ſhew it in the Stable.

When a Horſe is at his own liberty to ſtand as he pleaſes in his *Stall*, he will undoubtedly ſhew whether he is *beaten* or *founder'd*, as we ſay; for he will change firſt one fore-foot and then another, ſometimes ſetting the Foot out farther, which he wants to eaſe; ſo that if you view a Horſe coolly in his Stall for about *five Minutes*, you will ſee his Actions ſufficiently with reſpect to a *hot Foot* or *Founder*.

Brittle-hoof mentioned.

Indeed there are ſome Horſes that are tender-footed or tender-heeled, from Age and hard Uſage, that do not change and ſhift the feet, as I have juſt now hinted; therefore you muſt obſerve the Nature of the Horn of the *Hoof*, viz. whether it ſeems of the brittle or tough Sort; for there are ſome Hoofs that will not carry Shoes far, and theſe Horſes are not fit for northern Roads.

The Aſs-hoof'd Horſe bad.

The *bound Hoof*, or *founder'd Hoof*, (as generally ſtyl'd) is very often ſhaped more like that of an *Aſs* than

than a *Horse*; that is, it is longish and deep; whereas the good *Hoof* is semicircular and flat, I mean, rather flat than otherwise; and we often see Horses, with a deal of *foreign Blood* in them, have the Hoofs as just described, viz. high and long; but the *Hoof* in such Horses answers the *Climate* well enough which produces it originally, and therefore they may travel well in *Arabia*, or other *Climes*, that are soft and sandy; such as is that of *Maryland*, where few or no Horses wear Shoes, because you can't find a *Stone* to throw at a *Dog*, tho' it is an easy Matter to find a *stick* to beat him in that Country.

Foreign bred Horse, mostly deep-hoof'd and why. Few Horses wear Shoes in *Maryland* or *Virginia*.

There is scarce a better property in a Horse than a sound *tough Hoof*, that will abide hard Roads, without heating much; and it is odd, there should be such difference as there is, for I have seen some Horses of *twenty* or upwards, and in Use too, whose Hoofs were as good as when they were four Years old.

A sound tough hoof a very good Property.

In the next place, if a Horse's Hoofs are good, he may get over the *Road* without falling down, altho' his *Shoulders* be none of the thinnest Sort; whereas, if he is *heavy-shoulder'd*, and has *tender Hoofs* withal, 'tis ten to one, he goes often to *Prayers*, as we say.

Thick Shoulders, if the Hoof is good, may do well enough sometimes.

I shall now proceed to investigate the *Methods* to be made use of in the *Cure* of the usual *Distempers* affecting Horses on the *Road*, or on a *Journey*; and I hope to do this in such manner, as that the *Philosophy* may not be found fault with, notwithstanding, in general, it is the practice to write *Nonsense*, or else no body will understand the *Book*; that is this, every one of *low Capacity* will imagine, he reads more Sense and Reason in *Markham*, *de Grey*, or *Blundeville*, with other *ancient Farriers*, than in some more *modern Authors*, who have taken pains to lead them out of Blindness and Confusion: For in the main, unless the *Operation of Medicine* be well understood in every respect, how should any Man that pretends

The Editor tells us, by way of Irony, that an Author must write Nonsense, or else the common People pretend not to understand his Doctrine. *Markham, de Grey and Blundeville* to mentioned.

to write, write *Sense*; yet this *Sense*, I say, is mostly accounted *Nonsense* and *Whimsy*, by Reason, if a Man happens to have his *Head* better turned than his Neighbour's, 'tis more than an *even Wager*, he's call'd a *Fool* by the Bulk of Mankind, who will soon say, it is full of *Crotchets* and *Conundrums*. Yet, let this be as it will, I design to hazard writing *Sense* in the following *Pages*; and, if any of my *Readers* find fault with my *Doctrine*, I shall be ready and willing to enter the *Lists* of *Argumentation*, and prove, that what I advance is built upon found Principles and right Reason. But then again, I beg I may not foul my Hands with *dirty Foes*; for my *Antagonist* should be a Man of *Learning* and *Candour*, different from the *common-Farrier*, who altho' he may imagine he has a great deal of Judgment, will (on a true Scrutiny) be found void of *Sense*.

The Common Farriers are Men of no Learning.

The Back of a Horse should be often looked at upon a Journey.

The Manner of discovering an Inflammation under the Saddle upon the Horse's Back.

As the *Back* of a *Horse* is the first Place that we should look at when we are to travel a Journey, so as to fix the Saddle easy, I choose to begin here.

Young Horses, that have not been used to carry Loads, nor to have their Backs press'd, are most subject to *gall* and *warble*; therefore we cannot take too much Care about fixing the Saddle properly; and for this end, the Shape of the Back must be viewed, seeing almost every Horse differs in this Particular; therefore the Saddle should not only be pretty large in the Seat for a young Horse, but the *Pannel* and Stuffing should answer the Shape of the Back, in such sort, as that it may bear equally as possible upon all the Parts at the same time; and indeed, if we would do things to a Nicety, we should have the *Pannel* of the Saddle so contriv'd, as that we might shift the *Stuffing* every Morning, or, according as we see there is an *Inflammation* coming on, which we may perceive by some Places under the Saddle sweating, or keeping moist longer than others, especially if you view the *Back* some Hours after the Saddle has been taken off,

off, and it is these Places should be eased, by removing the *Stuffing*, and thereby causing the Weight of the *Rider* to press upon the other Parts that are not heated so much; and even this would only be doing the same thing the *Scotch-Carriers* do, who load their Horses on Trusses of Straw that lie on each Side, and are fixed in such manner, as that the Weight may bear equally all over: But then again, these Trusses are removed higher and lower every now and then, as the Parts begin to heat, by which means a too great *Inflammation* is prevented.

Scotch-Carriers, their Method of loading Horses approved.

It would be far too tedious a Task, at present, for me to shew the different Sorts of *Inflammations*, and how, from *simple Friction*, an *Abscess* may, at last, be occasioned; therefore, I shall content myself with pointing out the Cure of an *over-heated Back*, where the *Rider* has been so careless and indiscreet, as to suffer it to be brought about.

The *Inflammation* I have been speaking of, when the same has advanced so far as to corrupt the *Juices* in the *Capillary Vessels*, causes an Obstruction, which tends to a *Tumour*, we term an *Abscess*; but, because the Hide of a Horse is thick, and the Pressure of the Saddle often apply'd, such *Tumour* cannot (always) be formed large, but instead thereof, there issues out a kind of *Blister-water*, or thin *Lymph*, about the Edges of (what People generally call) the *Sit-fast*, which is nothing but a Piece of the Horse's Skin that is over-heated as aforesaid.

A sore Back or Inflammation, the Reason of it defined.

It is a general Maxim amongst us, *viz. Take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease*; therefore, take away the *Pressure*, and the Horse's Back will not inflame: I mean, take it away before the *Inflammation* is too far advanced, and there will not be so great an Obstruction occasioned in the small Vessels, so as to cause a *Sit-fast* or *Warble*.

How to save a Horse's Back from galling.

Salt and Water, warm *Urine*, *Vinegar*, &c. are commonly used to cool a Horse's Back that is hurt; but if the Skin be broke in Holes, from what People call *Warbles*, I believe it will be found, that equal

Quantities

Quantities of Spirit of Wine and Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, with a little Oil of Turpentine, will be best to bathe the Places with now and then.

A Man should now and then walk on foot to ease his Horse's Back.

There will be Holes or small Wounds in the Tumours, call'd *Warbles*, before some People would imagine it; therefore use the said *Tincture*, and, with Care, you may proceed upon your *Journey*: I say, with Care, because you should look at your Horse's Back often, and not hang upon him, so as to make the *Inflammation* spread; therefore, for this end, it is best to walk on foot a-while every Hour, and bathe the Horse's Back with *Salt and Water, Vinegar*, or any other thing, that is an Enemy to *Putrefaction*, 'till such time as his *Hide* will bear pressing without *Inflammation*; which it will do, by *Use*, or what we call *Habit* and Custom.

The Cure of a sore Back.

If your Horse has been so hurt upon his *Back*, as that you are oblig'd to cut out the *Sit fasts*, you may afterwards apply the *Ointment* for the Cure of the *Naval-gall* hereafter mentioned, and it will cure the Wounds as soon as any other; and, if the Air (which is a great Enemy to Wounds in general) be kept from the *Sores* by any Sort of *adhesive Plaster*, or even by *Wheat flower* and the *White* of an *Egg*, upon *Leather*, they will heal the sooner; but then the *Reader* must understand, that the Horse should not be saddled during the *Cure*.

Navel-gall, and its Cure.

As I have mentioned the Methods of preserving a Horse's Back sound and whole, and also the Means of curing *Warbles* and *Sit fasts*, I shall, in the next place, take notice of the *Naval-gall*.

Naval-gall, the Author blames the Term as abstruse.

I don't know why it is called a *Naval-gall*, therefore must confess my Ignorance in that Point, and shall be glad of Information, with respect to this Term, as well as many others in *Farriery*, which do not convey any true *Idea* of the Disease to us: However, Necessity obliges me to call things as they have been before, otherwise I might as well shut up my *Books*; therefore let us have it so, provided the

Farriers

Farriers will only suffer me to explain it a little more than is express'd by the *Term*.

The *Navel-gall* then is an *encysted Tumour*, or Tumour formed by a Sort of gelatinous Matter, contained in a *Capsula* or little Bag; and this Sort of Tumour in human Bodies is termed *Meliceris*, as the Contents lodged in such Bag (in some sort) resembles thin *Honey*.

This *Swelling*, (just behind the *Saddle*, and upon the *Vertebræ*, or Bones of the Back) is occasioned from a Bruise; or, if you will allow me a finer Word, from a *Contusion* of the *Saddle tree*, that, for want of stuffing the Pannel, and the *not to be forgiven Stupidity* of the *Rider*, has rub'd and fridg'd the Horse's Back: which Swelling, when discovered, (for 'tis past jesting when it's half in) I say, when 'tis discovered, the Owner or Rider of the Horse generally gets his Saddle chamber'd or hollowed, to prevent Pressure upon the grieved Part; then, the *Cause* of the *Inflammation* being remov'd, (before the *Humours* are so far heated as to occasion an *Abscess*) there is only a Sort of Matter like *Jelly* formed, that, by time, is contained in a *Cystis* or Bag, which should be cut out, and the *Wound* healed with the following *Ointment*, viz.

The Author's Definition of a Navel-gall.

“ Take of Rosin and common Turpentine, of each four Ounces, Honey two Ounces, Sheep-suet three Ounces; melt the Rosin and Turpentine first, then add the Honey and Sheep-suet; and lastly, stir in by degrees [and 'till the whole is almost cold] half an Ounce of powdered French Verdigrease, and keep for Use; but if it is too stiff for Winter, you may add some Hog's-lard or fresh Butter to it.”

Ointment for a Navel gall.

There is an Ointment much like this in *Captain Burdon's Pocket-Farrier*, which he owns to have taken from *De Grey*; but, I think, there is too much *Hog's-lard* in that *Composition*, which makes it ge-

Fungous or proud Flesh, the common Enemy to Wounds in general.

The Navel-gall a Sign that the Horse has been in a careless Hand.

Most Swellings should be dissolved rather than suppurated.

The true *Modus operandi* of Poultis's explained.

Boiled Turnips, the Capital Application of Capt. Burdon's Pocket-Farrier.

nerate *fungous Flesh*, or what People call *proud Flesh*; but if the *Ointment* I have just prescribed, be thought too *stiff*, it may be softened with *fresh Butter*, which is more *deterfve* than *Hog's-lard*, and therefore better prevents *superfluous Flesh*, the common Enemy of Wounds in general.

The *Navel gall* is a *Tumour* of so cold a Nature, that it will often remain even while a Horse lives without *suppurating* or coming to a Head; but, as 'tis an ugly Blemish and an Indication, that the Horse has [one time or other] had an *ignorant Master*, I have pointed out the *Method of Cure*.

Lastly, I must conclude this Part with advising my *Readers*, that in all kinds of *Tumours* or Swellings occasioned from *Bruises*, the way is to disperse them if possible, by cold *repellent Applications*, such as *Salt and Water*, *Vinegar*, or *Alegar*; but if we find they will not give way to Resolution, then *Cataplasms* or *Poultis's* are most eligible; neither is it of much Concern, what kind of *Herbs* or *Roots* such *Poultis's* are composed of, seeing, if we consider, we shall find, that it is the *Moisture and Warmth* of the *Application* that helps to relax the *Fibres*, which are too rigid, and enlarge the *Diameters* of the *Vessels* and *Parts containing*, and that they thereby (together with the Motion of the *arterial Blood*) dislodge the *Enemy*.

It is true that those *Herbs* which contain a *mucilaginous* or slippery Quality, like the *Marsh-mallow*, *Comfrey*, and the like, are generally allowed to agree best in these Cases; but any thing warm and softening, or *emollient*, if 'twas only *scalded Bran* and *Hog's-lard*, or *Butter* and *scalded Bran*, it will do as well as *boiled Turnips*, the *capital Medicine* of *Captain Burdon's Pocket-Farrier*, seeing the *mechanical Operation* of a *Cataplasm* or *Poultis*, may as easily be explained and accounted for, as the *Operation* of any other *Application* or *Medicine* whatsoever.

Captain

Captain Burdon gives a large *Encomium* of his Ointment, under the Title of the *Horse-ointment*; telling us (amongst the rest of its Virtues) "that nothing will sooner take out the Fire after Burns or Scalds in human Flesh, and that he had had personal Experience of it:" But, I fear, the Captain does not know what is really meant by taking out the Fire, as he calls it; if he did, he would not express himself in such a Style: For such applications no otherwise take out the Fire, or abate the Inflammation, than by promoting a Suppuration or Discharge of Pus, or Matter from the Part, which of consequence helps to unload the Vessels, and ease the Fluxion. For whatsoever causes too great a Flux of Blood and Spirits to any Part of the Body, as Friction or rubbing will do, as well as fiery Particles applyed to the Skin; I say, whatever causes too great a Motion in any Particular Part, and thereby forces too great an Influx of Blood, &c. causes Inflammation as well as fiery Particles lodged in the Skin by a Burn or Scald.

Capt. Burdon's Ointment for taking out Fire mentioned.

Fluxion, the Meaning of the Word when applyed to an Inflammation

"Take of Rosin, Bees-wax, and Burgundy-pitch, of each eight Ounces, Gum-Elemy four Ounces, Oil of Olives ten or twelve Ounces; mix and make an Ointment."

Ointment for a Burn or Scald,

This is best when the Skin is scalded off; but if the Skin is on, you should apply Spirit of wine and Camphire, by the help of Linen-rags dipt in it a-while at first, and then the said Ointment for some time afterwards.

The best Application, while the Skin is on, in human and brute Creatures, is to apply Spirit of Wine, or, for want of it, the strongest Rum or Brandy; and if the Skin is off, or risen in a Blister, snip it, let out the watry Serum, and apply the aforesaid Ointment, or that of Captain Burdon, to forward the discharge of the fiery Particles, if you will have it called taking out the Fire.

The best Cure for a Burn or Scald in human Bodies.

Another Ointment for a Burn or Scald, which will do Wonders where the Parts have been burnt or scalded to Excess, viz.

“ Take *May* butter unsalted and Bees-wax, of
 “ each half a Pound ; Oil of Olives, twelve Ounces ;
 “ Lapis Calaminaris, or what we term Calamine
 “ (of the greyish Sort) finely powdered and Sifted
 “ through a fine Search, five Ounces ; Ointment
 “ of Elder, (as mentioned in Dr. *Quincy's* Dispensatory) four Ounces ; melt the hardest Substances
 “ such as the Butter and Wax first and lastly, stir
 “ in the Powder till the whole is too hard to suffer
 “ it to fall to the bottom.”

This is, beyond all doubt the best Application for the Purposes aforesaid ; I mean in human Bodies as well as Horses, but the latter will seldomer have Occasion for it I fancy ; and I only set it down by reason Children, &c. are often miserably scalded, and therefore it may be of great Service to keep it made without the Ointment of *Elder*, which may be put to it upon Occasion to make it more soft.

When it is without the *Ointment of Elder*, it is the best Application that can be to Inflammations, Heats, or Rednesses upon any Part of the Body, and very often such a thing as this is wanting after a *broken-Skin* ; but then again, I must observe, that nothing in the Universe will do in such Cases unless we keep the Limb in a *Horizontal-posture*, and that too, for a good while, according to the Urgency of *Symptoms*.

It would be tedious for me to shew (in every respect) the Nature of Wounds ; however, thus far I must observe, *viz.* that, to make the most smooth and even *Cicatrix* or Scar, after the Skin is burnt, scalded, or otherwise hurt, nothing is better than to apply oily and softening Ointments ; and therefore in the small-pox after the Height (especially in the Confluent or Flux-pox, nothing exceeds Florence-
 oil

oil, Sperma-ceti, and White-wax, mixed to a due Consistence, and often apply'd.

I don't know I ever observ'd a Horses's Skin rise in a *Blister*; and the Reason is, they have no *Cuticula* or *Scarf-skin*, spread over the *Cutis* or true Skin; whereas in *human Bodies* the *Serum* or *Blister-water*, lies between the two Skins term'd *Cutis* and *Cuticula*; the last being destin'd by *Nature* to cover the Ends of the *Nerves*, &c. otherwise the *Sense* of *feeling* would be more *painful* than *pleasant*; and if so, that *predominantly reigning Sin*, depending upon the *Touch*, would be far less practis'd; therefore, from this short Hint, the *Libertine* may prescribe his own *Cure* if he thinks proper, *viz.* blister the *Glans penis*.

Cutis and *Cuticula*, what. *Cuticula* or *Scarf-skin* destin'd to cover the *Extremities* of the *Nerves*, and thereby make the *Sense* of *feeling* pleasant.

The last mentioned *Author* also says, "That nothing discovers a bad Horseman (even at a Distance) so much as throwing his *Legs* and *Arms* about; and that a Horse will travel ten Miles a Day farther with a Rider who sits steady upon him, as if he were a Part of himself."

Capt. Burdon's Account of a good Horseman confuted.

Now this, like many more commonly-received Notions, is erroneous, if we consider rightly, altho', at first sight, the thing seems otherwise: For, if this were the Case, the highest *Spring-tides* would fall directly upon the *Full* and *Change* of the *Moon*; whereas they are found to happen two or three Days after; and the Reason is, the Waters, when once put in Motion, are, as a *Pendulum*, made to rise or vibrate, as it were, farther by means, even of a *less attractive Force*, than that impress'd upon them exactly at the *Full* and *Change*; and this is termed *Libration*.

The Author compares the Flux and Reflux of the Sea with that of a Weight upon a Horse's Back.

This may seem an odd Comparison to some Sorts of Folks: but if these would only think a little, they would find, that what I advance is *Fact*; notwithstanding it seems so repugnant to common Reason.

For, in reality, if a Man were to keep his Seat as the *Captain* mentions, what difference would there be between such Manner of sitting upon a

Horse's

Horse's Back and a Pack of the same Weight? In my Thoughts, the Pack has the Advantage; and yet a Horse will carry twenty-four Stone (which is a Pack and half) of quick Weight, such as that of a *Man*, much farther in a Day; tho' I will not say what Number of Miles, notwithstanding the *Captain* has calculated so nicely as to fix the thing at ten :) I say, a Horse will travel much farther with a Man of twenty-four Stone, (provided he keeps a proper Seat) upon his Back in the same given Time, than he will with a Pack of sixteen; and the Reason is plain, *viz.* Every time the *Pack* falls, it falls heavier than a Man in proportion to its Weight, and does not yield to any one Motion of the Horse, unless what it is obliged to, by main-force, as we say; whereas a Man that eases his Horse rightly, springs as his Horse springs and falls lightly as he falls, being, as it were, a Part of himself, as the *Captain* expresses it; and for this end, a Man must raise and fall his right Arm, if that's the Arm he mostly uses, and balance himself like a *Rope-dancer* with his *Pole*.

A man should balance himself with his right Arm like a *Rope-dancer* with his *Pole*.

To convince the *Captain*, let him ride a hunting, and take his Leaps without stirring his *Arm*, or even leap on Foot down a small Precipice, and only keep his Arms, &c. steady, and he'll be satisfied, to his Cost, of the Error.

Some Jockies move their Legs and Arms much more on Horse-back than others, and yet perform well.

It is observed, that there are some *Riders* of *Running-horses*, who move their *Legs* as if they were *spurring*, and their *Arm* as if they were *whipping* the Horse thro' the *Course*, and yet accounted very good *Riders* too; witness *Stephen Jefferison* the *Yorkshire* Man, *Matcham Tims*, and others; but I have found by Observation, that it is the Way of running which the Horse has, that gives liberty for the Rider to move his Arm, &c. or otherwise, that is, if a Horse pulls fair, and makes his Springs as if he knew his Business, the *Rider* may poise himself so as to keep close to his Saddle, and, in every Piece of different Ground, instead of being erectly seated, as tho' he were in a *Riding-School* according

to the *Captain's* Direction) he may lean his *Body* this way or that to ease his *Horse*, and carry him (as we say) thro' his *Course*. But enough of this at present, lest I become singular and incur the opprobrious Name of a *Fool*, for thinking so contrary to the greater Part of Mankind, who, in my opinion, scarcely think at all; only let me just mention, that I do not intend by this way of Reasoning, to induce People to ride so unseemly with their *Arms*, &c. as some do; no, what I mean is, that a light, proper Motion of the *Body*, or rather of the *Arm*, to keep the *Body* steadily seated, is most easy for a *Horse* upon the *Road*; and in *Hunting* or *Galloping*, this Motion is required to be greater, provided the *Horse's* Temper and Way of running will bear with it.

The greatest Part of Mankind scarcely think at all.

The best Manner of keeping a Seat upon Horse.

It is common for young *Horses* especially, to swell and become *gourdy* (as the *Farriers* call it) upon travelling; and the more so, if they interfere or cut.

Swell'd legs.

The Reason a *Horse* swells more *behind* than *before* is, because his *Fore* parts stand higher in the *Stall*, and the greatest Stress therefore lies upon his *Hind-legs*. This will be found true, provided any one set the *latter* higher than the other, and more especially if the *Horse* does not cut much behind; but if that's the Case, the Anguish indeed may make a Difference so far, as that the Experiment may not always hold according as I have mentioned.

The Author tells us why a Horse swells sooner behind, than before upon travelling.

The best Method to keep a *Horse's* Legs from swelling, or to fall them when swell'd, is to wash them well with warm *Water* every time you bate; and it is much easier to prevent the Inconveniency before it arrives, than remedy it when it is fix'd.

Best Method to keep a Horse's Legs from Swelling.

I think soft warm *Water*, such as will bear *Sope*, as good of itself, as any thing we can put in it, whether *Sope* or any other Ingredient; and by washing the Legs thoroughly with this Sort of *Water*, something warmer than a *human Creature* could

bear

bear the Feet in it, the *Sand* and *Dirt* will be wash'd then off, and *Pores* of the *Skin* be at liberty for *Perpiration*, which will prevent a *Stagnation* of the *Blood* and *Juices* in these depending Parts.

Horse-shoe,
Sickle and
Hollow-
Flint, the
foolish No-
tion of their
driving away
the Bitch-
daughter
exploded.

Secondly, a *wide Stall* and proper *Bedding*, together with good *Dressing* and *Exercise*, are the greatest Helps towards keeping the Limbs from swelling; for, if these be duly taken care of and the Horse fed three times a Day with about two Quarts of Corn and two Handfulls of *split Beans* in each Feed, he will not require many *Drugs* out of the *Apothecary's Shop*; seeing neither the simple Story of the *Horse-shoe*, *Sickle* or *Hollow-Flint*, are able to drive away the *Bitch-daughter*, or what we term the *Incubus* or *Night-mare*, so soon and effectually as the due Application of good *Exercise*, together with proper Feeding and enough of it.

I have often been surpriz'd at the Stupidity and Ignorance of the *Vulgar*, who believe their Horses are rode out in the Night by *Sprights* and *Hobgoblins*, because they find the *Creature* all upon a damp Sweat in his *Stall*, as if he had been a Journey; never considering, that if the poor Horse did not sweat thus, and *Nature* throw off the Superfluities of the *gross Food* he (thro' want of Care in the Owner) lives upon, that he would be soon in a much worse way than sweating in the Stable; but when the Piece of *old Iron* or *hollow Stone* has been over his Back a Week or a Fortnight in a String, and the Horse better taken care of, with respect to *Food* and *Exercise*, the silly *Bitch daughter* leaves him, altho' he is in far better Order for her riding than he was before: But I leave the Reader to judge in what the Remedy consisted, that is, whether it was the *Charm*, or the other Requisites I have spoken of, *viz.* good Keeping and Exercise which perform'd the *Cure*, if it may be said to be a *Cure*; which I apprehend it may, seeing all Creatures that are not at the proper *Standard of Health*, may be looked upon as *diseased*.

From

From what has been hinted, we may easily see how common it is for the Bulk of Mankind, I might as well have said for *Mankind* in general to attribute the Performance of *Cures* to wrong *Agents*; nay, to *Agents*, that, instead of being useful in the *Case*, were much otherwise, by prolonging the *Crisis*, or causing an imperfect one, where *Nature*, or what we understand by such *Term*, would have carried off the *Enemy* in a much shorter space of time; and that this is the *Case*, too too often, amongst the *Physicians* of all Ages, I am confident is too true; for, as to those of the present, I can speak experimentally, *viz.* There is not *one* in a *hundred*, allowing that such Person has all the Knowledge necessary for forming a good *Physician*: I say, allowing this, which I know is a very rare thing to be found, it is *ten to one*, such Person wants *Courage* and *Resolution* to tell his *Patient* what he, at the same time, really thinks, *viz.* That *Nature* will, with *Time* and *Patience*, conquer the *Distemper*, and that with greater safety, than can otherwise be perform'd by a *pompous Train* of *Recipes* and *Prescriptions*. This is so uncommon, and so opposite to what we term *making a Fortune in the World*, that few, very few of us, dare speak Truth; because unless we *write*, and that our Hands are seen at the *Apothecary's*, we may frequently fiddle for our *Fees*; the *Patient* telling us, he could have recovered without a *Physician*; *ergo si populus vult decipi, decipiatur*, therefore all the World's a Cheat, (say some) and he's a *Fool* that has not a hand in it.

I would only infer from this Digression, that neither *Mannor brute Creature*, should have *Medicines* given, unless on absolute Necessity; and that it would be more beneficial for both, provided there were only half as many *Volumes* writ against the undue, or too frequent Use of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, as there are others in favour of the *Art*; the latter being generally stuff'd full of an innumerable Number of *ill-contrived Prescriptions*; that on due

Men often attribute Cures to wrong Agents.

The Author censures the Faculty of Physicians for Pusillanimity, and affirms that Time and Patience is often much better than a pompous Train of Prescriptions.

Phyfic as
well as the
Law, over-
burden'd
with split-
ting Causes.

The Nicety
is to know
the Distem-
per, not the
Drugs in
common use
with Far-
riers, &c.

Examination, contain *Ingredients* no way conducive to the Cure of the *Distemper* for which they are set down; and altho' I know as many *Drugs*, and have seen into the *Materia Medica* as much as most of my *Age*, *sans se vanter*, as the *Frenchman* says; yet I am well satisfied, that the *Practice* of *Physic* is, as well as that of the *Law*, over-burden'd with *splitting Differences*; and that a *clear Head* rightly initiated, and improv'd by the several *Sciences* of *Anatomy*, both *human* and *comparative*, together with *Chymistry*, *natural* and *experimental Philosophy*, assisted by the Help of *Numbers* apply'd to proper Purposes, such a Man as this, tho' he may not have the *Overflow* of *Business* with those, who take pains to *whisper to Fame*, what they would have her repeat with her *hundred Mouths*: I say, tho' this be the Case, such Man rests composed and satisfied, that the main thing required in a *Physician* is, diligently to attend the *Efforts Nature* makes in order to dislodge the *Enemy*, or, what we term the *Disease*; and then to lend a helping Hand, without over-burdening the *Stomach* with the various *Hotch-potches* in common Use and common Form; insomuch that any *Apothecary's Apprentice* is able to write down the *Formulae* made use of in *this* or *that* *Distemper*, even to the *dernier Resort* or *Blister-plaster*; as well as an *Attorney* can draw an *off hand Bill* in any *Cause* he has been employ'd, from the *Capias* down to *Excecution*. No, no, there is not any *Mystery* in knowing what's *common Practice*; the thing is to know *common Reason*, a thing which few know, that are fond of *Receipts* as they call them, which have been handed down forsooth from *Generation to Generation*; and this, to be sure, adds exceedingly to the *Virtue* of the *Composition*, more especially if the *Receipt* has the *Sanction* of a *Nobleman's Name*, such as the *Duke of Newcastle*, *Lord Orrery*, or the like.

I mention these *Noblemen* only as they were *Lovers of Horses*; but yet a *Gentleman* may love a Horse

Horse very well, and not be rightly qualified to distinguish, which is a *well-contrived Receipt* and which not, much less to judge of the *Distemper*; therefore, for this Reason, *candid Reader*, I would advise thee to shun *common Receipts* as *common Nuisances*, seeing as far as I am able to give any Reason for what I do, I really think, that it would be more beneficial, either for *Man* or *Beast*, were they to swallow the *Bill* instead of the *Pill*, as the facetious *Butler* has express'd it in his *Hudibras*: But lest I should fly off too much from my *subject Matter*, by striving to effect what I think almost impossible, *viz.* setting Mankind to rights, as we say, or correcting their *Foibles*; therefore, for this Reason, I must keep to the *Text*, otherwise I shall exceed the common Bounds of a *Manual*.

I have said that the *best Cure* for *swell'd Legs*, is proper *Food* and *Exercise*, a *wide Stall*, *clean Bedding*, and *good Dressing*: I say, *good Dressing*; but there are few *Grooms* who dress a *Horse* thoroughly as he requires, rather choosing to give him the *Ostler's scrub*, as we call it, than to work him over 'till his *Skin* is of a *glowing Warmth*, according to the manner that a careful and *diligent Keeper* would do, who expects the *Horse* to run strongly thro' his *Course*, or hunt to his Master's Expectation.

There is scarce any thing more beneficial and salutary to preserve or restore *Health*, either in *human* or *brute Creatures*, than what we call *Friction*.

I could enumerate a great many *chronical* and very obstinate *Distempers* in the first, wherein *Friction*, by the help of a *Flesh-brush*, *Flannel*, or the like, might truly be said to have the greatest Share in the *Cure*; and were this sort of *Exercise* more in use with Mankind, we should not so often be called upon, in our way, to remove or alleviate the many different *excruciating Pains* afflicting the *Species*, and, which I may safely say, frequently proceed

The Author advises us to shun common Receipts as common Nuisances.

Much better many times to swallow the *Bill* instead of the *Pill*.

Friction or rubbing the *Flesh*, very conducive to *Health*.

A sedentary Life and obstructed *Perpiration* the Cause of many *Diseases*.

ceed from a *sedentary Life* and *obstructed Perspiration*.

The *Materia Perspirabilis* equal in Weight to all the other Secretions.

It is found by the nicest Calculation, that *insensible Perspiration*, I would say, the *Materia Perspirabilis*, that goes off thro' the *Pores* of the *Skin* in *human Bodies* insensibly in a Day and Night, is equal in Weight to all the other *Secretions*, as *Stool*, *Urine*, &c. This, at first sight, may seem strange, but it is experimentally true; and, as in *Man*, so in *Horses*, the Retention of such *Matter*, whether by a too sedentary Way of living, or from a Constipation or sudden closing of the *Pores*, occasioned from the Effect of *external Air*; I say, it is all the same, and innumerable Evils will ensue, such as *Fevers*, *Head-achs*, *Coughs*, *Griping of the Guts*, &c. therefore, to prevent *Diseases* and preserve *Health*, let your Horse be well curried, brush'd, and wip'd down with a Cloth, *Morning*, *Noon* and *Night*, and this will keep him in Order for *Business*, without the help of *Drugs*, provided he is duly exercised, and fed with a liberal Hand, with respect to *Oats*, *Beans*, &c.

Good Dressing, proper Exercise, and regularly plentiful Feeding is the best Physic.

When I am speaking of a liberal Hand in feeding, it may not be improper to hint at the Quantity of *Oats* a Man should allow his Horse for this or that Business, which I shall briefly do in the following manner, *viz.*

Quantity of Oats, &c. for a Road-Horse per Day.

Dicto, for a Hunter.

To a Horse of Size that has a good Appetite, and travels much, about six Quarts of clean *Oats*, half a Pint of *split Beans*, and a good Handful of *Wheat* mixed together, is sufficient for the Day; but a *Hunter*, of Size, may require the like Feed with a *galloping Horse*, *viz.* about half a *Winchester* of *Oats*, a Quart of *Beans*, and three Handfuls of *Wheat*, mixed and divided into three equal Feeds.

A Horse that eats little may do as much Service as one

I have had *Horses* of Size, would some of them, eat more than half a Bushel of *Oats*, &c. a Day, and yet I did not find that these Horses perform'd better than others, which eat four Quarts less; so that

that in the main, there are Horses whose *Constitutions* may be strong and hardy, altho' such Horses eat sparingly and without any Shew of a voracious Appetite. that eats more.

What I have said, with respect to the Quantity of Oats, &c. necessary for a *fixed Horse*, may be a sufficient Guide to any Man, what should be allow'd those of *fourteen Hands* or under; therefore I shall conclude the *Paragraph* with a seasonable *Reminiscor*, viz. He who will not allow his Horse the Quantity of Oats, &c. that I have mentioned, should ride *slowly* and *short Stages*, otherwise 'tis an even Wager such Horse will be rid by the same *Bitch daughter* in the Night, which rides the Owner by Day. Owner of a Horse, who allows scanty Feeds, the Author tells us, is rid by the Bitch-daughter in the Day, as his Horse is at Night.

Once more let it be observed, that it is much more easy to *prevent* than *cure Diseases*; so that if a Horse be well taken care of by a skilful Groom, who knows better how to handle a *Comb* and a *Brush*, than to give a *Drench*, his Heels will not be in much Danger; and therefore I cannot help laughing at the Ignorance and Stupidity of these *Fellows* who, when a Horse happens to have the *Scratches* or Cracks in his Heels, immediately cry out, The Horse is full of *Humours*, and that, to be sure, these are falling down. O! monstrous Stupidity in Mankind, who neglect even the Knowledge of the *human Mechanism*; therefore much more so may they pass over an Inquiry into the *Structure of Brutes*. But as I have before hinted, viz. to talk *Sense* would be talking *Nonsense*, (with the Generality of Mankind) however, I cannot help in this Place asserting, that all Horses, whether *sound* and *well*, or *sick* and *diseased*, are full of *Humours*; and farther too, that such *Humours* never fall down, strictly speaking, altho' it is the common Notion, and notwithstanding I see the *Practical Farrier*, well experienced (so called) *Groom*, and *Demy-Doctor* lift up all their Hands; yet I can easily make my Assertion as plain, as that *two and two make four*. The Author blames Mankind for neglecting the Study of the human Mechanism, &c.

All Animals what-ever are full of *Humours* strictly speaking.

four. which I shall endeavour to do in as few Words as possible ; and if I succeed, I hope Peoples Ears will not be deafened with Nonsense so much as they have been with respect to those Particulars ; therefore, *first*, I say :

An Account of the Blood and Humours of Animals.

All *Animals* consist of *Solids* and *Fluids*. The *Blood* is produced from the *Chyle*, and is the *principal Fluid* of the Body, from which the *Gall pancreatic Juice*, or *Liquor* separated by the *Sweetbread*, together with all the rest are secreted ; and it is also observable, that the *Blood*, in all kinds of *Animals*, whether *Men*, *Quadrupeds*, *Fishes*, *Voltiles* or *Reptiles*, is the same, and that it consists of these three Parts, *viz.* First, of an almost insipid Water, with a very little Scent, which being exposed to the Fire flies off in Vapours, yielding a fetid Odour.

Fermentation, no such thing in the Blood of a living Animal.

The *Adepts* in Chymistry have formerly asserted, that the *Blood* contains *Spirit* as well as *Salt* ; but this Reasoning is refuted, since a much better *Philosophy* took place, and discovered to us, that *Spirits* dissolve *Oils* not *Salts*, and that no *Spirit* is produced, unless by *Fermentation*, such as the inflammable *Spirit*, or by *Putrefaction* ; neither of which *Phænomena* appear in the Blood of a *healthy Subject*, altho' it is as common as can be, to say the Blood is in a *Ferment*.

Serum of the Blood, what.

Secondly, Of that Part which we term the *Serum* of the Blood. This *Serum* is not *red* in its natural State but transparent, and it is *yellowish* when disturbed by any Disease : and tho' I have asserted, that there is no *Spirit* (strictly speaking) in the Blood of *Animals*, yet the *Serum* of it resists *Cold* wonderfully ; for it is not easily congealed by the *frigorific Power*, yet by being exposed to *Heat*, hardens like the *White* of an *Egg*, the more watry Part (as before spoken of) flying away.

Infula in the Blood, what.

Thirdly, The *Blood* consists of that Part which gives a *Redness* to the whole, and which is rendered by the Power of *Heat* as well as *Cold* into a *red*,

red, firm, tenacious Mass, called by the *Latins Insula*.

If the *Blood* taken away from any *Animal* be suffered to rest in a *Vessel* for some time, *first* the watry Part *flies* off, as being the most subtil, and then the *Serum* is separated; and the more plentifully this is done, the *Insula* becomes the smaller, and in *three* or *four* Days the *red* Part quite disappears, being turned into *Serum* also; and that *Serum* (if the *Blood* be drawn from the diseased *Animal*) is often of a *black, yellow, or other unnatural Colour*.

Serum, the Colour of it in a diseas'd *Anim* l.

These *Phenomena* may be observed with the naked Eye; but by the Assistance of *Microscopes* we farther discover the *spherical Particles* swimming in a limpid Fluid, which, in the greater *Vessels*, retain their spherical Figure, and appear *red*; but towards the narrow Parts of the *Vessels*, they become *oval* and turn from *Redness* to *Yellowness*.

Farther Account of the Blood of *Animals*.

There are many more Observations made upon the *Blood* of *Animals* by the help of *Glasses*, which I cannot particularly enumerate by reason of my intended Brevity; such as that nice Discovery, whereby we discern each *Globule* of *Blood* consisting of *six small ones*, and each of these, of *six other*, and so on; which being separated, the *red* Colour immediately vanishes; and that this happens in the *smallest Vessels* is plain, because it is here the most subtil *Lymph* and *nervous Juice* are produced: I say, these, and many more Discoveries, have been made by *Glasses* far beyond the Reach of the *naked Eye*.

Nervous Juice and subtil *Lymph* in *Animals* how and in what Part of the Blood vessels produced.

These things being premised, it remains that I shew, in what consists the *Fluidity* of the *Blood*: And, *first*, I say:

Fluidity of the Blood, not occasioned thro' Heat as many imagine.

The *Blood's Fluidity* does not arise from *Heat*, altho' I believe most of my *Readers* may be of another Opinion, seeing they judge more from the outward *Senses*, than from any *true Philosophy*; therefore because they, every Day, see *Heat*, resolve

solve and melt down *solid Substances*, and cause them to *flow*, they conclude immediately, that the *Blood* is preserved in its *fluid State* by the Power of *Heat*, whereas *Heat* thickens the extravasated Blood; and besides this, it is *fluid* in *Fishes* whose Bodies are cold; and yet the Blood of these grows *grumous*, and coagulates when extravasated or taken out of the Vessels, no less than *human Blood*. Hence the *Cause*, preserving the Blood *fluid*, is not any thing peculiar to the *Blood*; for if it arose from the Nature of the Blood, its Fluidity would be greatest in the largest Vessels, but in them the *Fluidity* is less than the *Motion*: for it is here, that the greatest *Coagulations* are wont to happen, as is manifest in the *Veins* of *Carcases*; therefore the *Action* of the *Solids* thro' which the Blood flows, is the cause of its *Fluidity*, and for such Reason, when the *Action* of the *Solids* ceases, the *Motion* also of the Blood ceases.

The greatest Coagulations of the Blood happen in the largest Vessels.

The Action of the Solids upon the Blood are the Cause of its Fluidity. Experiment.

Heat only the concurrent Cause of the Motion of the Blood.

Action of the Solids when it ceases, the Motion of the Blood and also its Heat vanish.

The Author proves that the Blood and Juices are no other than what the Physicians term Humours.

This is made more plain by an *Experiment* with a torpid or benumb'd *Frog* or *Bat*, view'd thro' a *Microscope* before the Fire; for the Blood will not be dissolved by the *Heat*, 'till the *Heart* begins to contract and dilate; and then indeed, after several Pulsations, it will recover its *Fluidity*; therefore hence we must conclude, that *Heat* is a *concurrent Cause* of the *Motion* of the *Blood*, but not the *primary*; by reason, when the *Action* of the *Solids* cease, the *Motion* and *Heat* cease also. Now, *secondly*, as to what the common People call *Humours*.

I think I may save myself the trouble of a *chymical Analysis* of the *Blood*, in order to prove, that it is composed of (what we of the Profession) call *Humours*; by only hinting to the *Reader*, that *Diseases* brought on by a *Fault* in either the *Solids* or *Fluids* of Animals, is the Reason why those *Humours* (constituting the latter) are converted from their *natural State* and turned to a *putrescent Disposition*; therefore, in general, we may, with as great Propriety of *Speech*, say, the *Blood* and *Humours* are in

a good and healthful State as that they are in a sickly and morbid one.

This *Doctrine*, I must own, will seem strange Experiment. to those People, who are so strongly attached to the Notion of *Humours falling down* to the *Limbs* of either *Man* or *Horse*; yet if they would only consider this, *viz.* That it is very possible to make a Horse's Legs swell by preventing him from lying down a few Days and Nights, and that *Fluids press according to their perpendicular Altitude, not according to their Quantity*; and therefore, when a Horse or other *Animal* is upon its *Legs*, the *Sides* of the containing Vessels, thro' which the Blood, &c. flows, are more distended and upon the stretch, and for this Reason, there is a sort of Tension, such as is, in some degree, the Forerunner of *Pain*.

All Fluids press the containing Vessels according to their perpendicular Altitude. not according to their Quantity.

Add to this the Tendency to Stagnation, and consequently Putrefaction, occasioned through the Blood's circulating so slowly in the extreme Parts when kept in this Posture.

Reason why a Horse's Legs swell.

Indeed there is a proper Number of *Valves*, which may be compared to the Leather-flaps in the Spear-boxes of Pumps. These are (by *Nature*) formed in the *Veins* of the *Legs*, and other flexible Members, in order to hinder the Return, or rather to take off from the Pressure of the *Venal Blood* against the succeeding *arterial*; and if this was not so ordered by the *Almighty Architect*, the *Sides* of the *Veins*, when in a *perpendicular situation*, as well as those of the *Arteries*, would be much more upon the stretch than they otherwise are; for a greater Force is required to raise a *Fluid* in a *perpendicular* than *diagonal Line*; and such Force must be proportional, that is, not according to the Quantity, but according to the *Elevation* such *Fluid* is in; for the nearer any *Creature* approaches to a *horizontal Posture* (or lying down, as we call it) the less Force is required in the *Heart*, &c. to drive the *Blood* round the *Body* in *Circulation*. This any Person of ordinary Capacity may understand, pro-

The Operation or Ef-

fect of the Air upon the Quick-silver in Weather-glasses, compared with the Blood in the Vessels of Animals.

A Horse not subject to faint on being bled, and why.

A Man will lose more Blood upon a Bed or Couch without being sick than in an upright Posture, and why.

vided he only look upon those Sort of *Barometers* or *Weather glasses*, where the *Quick-silver* is contained in a kind of *diagonal Tube*. These are now grown very common in every Town, and are contrived on purpose to shew the least Variation of the Weight of the *Atmosphere*; for the *Mercury* or *Quick-silver* will rise and fall several Inches more in these, than in the perpendicular Sort, because it does not require the same Degree of Weight or *Elasticity in the Air*, to drive forwards the *Fluid* in this Situation, as it would do in a *perpendicular*.

This Doctrine might be farther illustrated, by shewing the Reason of *swooning* or *fainting Fits*, incident to *human Bodies* on the Return of the *Blood* (as 'tis called) when a Person has been bled in the *Arm*, &c. And why a *Horse* is not subject to the like *Leipothimies*, and again, why some *Men* faint, and other not, on these Occasions? As *first*, that a *Horse* is not so apt to be sick on bleeding, because his *Body*, and consequently most of the large *Blood-Vessels* are *horizontally reclined*; whereas *Man* is a Creature, (*sidera vultus*) as I think *Juvenal* styles him, *Erect*, and therefore more liable to faint on bleeding, because the *ascending Trunk* of the *Aorta* or great *Artery*, arising out of the *left Ventricle* of the *Heart*, which supplies all the Parts above the *Heart* with *Nourishment*: I say, because the *Blood* runs out at the *Orifice* in the *Arm*, faster than the *Heart* is well supplied by the *Vena Cava ascendens* and *descendens*, which meet in the *right Auricle* of the *Heart*, therefore a *Man* is apt to faint, except he be bled on a *Bed* or a *Couch*, in which Posture he will lose a great deal more Blood without *swooning*, than in an *erect situation*, and the nearest Way to bring a Person to rights, when he begins to faint, is lying him down as quick as possible, and continuing him so for half an Hour. This, and this alone, will cure *fainting Fits* sooner than all the *Sal-volatile Drops*, *Spirits of Harts-horn*, &c. made use of for such purposes.

The

The Reason why some Folks swoon away upon being bled, and others *not*, proceeds, as I apprehend, from the *Force* of the *Heart* in the *first*, not being sufficiently strong, or not so strong, in proportion to the *Body*, as that of the other; but in the main, I think the Reason of this Difference is not quite discoverable, therefore we must resolve it into what we term the *Idiosyncrasy* or peculiar *Temperament* and *Disposition* of some Bodies with respect to others.

Idiosyncrasy in Animals, what.

I remember I had a long *literary Dispute* with the late Dr. *Turner* of *Devonshire-square*, in *London*, a Man of Worth in the Profession, whose greatest *Foible* (in my humble Opinion) was his decrying all *mechanical* and *mathematical Reasoning* as vain and useless with respect to the *Practice of Physic*: I say, I had a long Dispute with this, otherwise ingenious and well experienced *Practitioner*, about the Qualifications of our *English Hippocrates*, viz. *Sydenham*, who, by Experience, knew, that his *Patients* would lose much more *Blood* upon a *Bed* or *Couch*, than in an *erect Posture*; yet he could give no Reason for the thing; for I am sorry to say it, *Sydenham* was but a poor *Philosopher*, tho' he was born a *Physician*.

The late Dr. *Turner* of *London*, and the famous *Sydenham* mentioned.

My Allegation was, that had Dr. *Sydenham* known the true Reason of several of the *Phænomena* he observed in *Nature*, he would not have been a whit the worse Man for such Knowledge, but rather a better; and that his *strong natural Capacity* for our Business, would, with such Help, have enabled him to judge more to the purpose; whereas he only leaves us the plain *History of the Diseases* he treats upon. This, I say, was our *Topic*; but Dr. *Turner* happened to die before our Dispute was quite ended, therefore I shall not now attack so unequal a *Foe*, who cannot answer for himself: But I believe the Reader (I mean the intelligent Reader) will be satisfied from what I have said, that, as to the Word *Humours*, and that such *Humours* fall down

To say *Humours* fall down to the Limbs, is

not a proper
Way of
speaking.

The Pro-
fession in
general cen-
sured.

down upon the *Limbs* (as is the common Phrase) is not a proper Way of speaking.

I am sure a *Mechanician* who understood the *Structure of Animal Bodies* (if he had the least *Smattering in experimental natural-Philosophy*) would laugh to hear such *Nonsense*, every Day in the Mouths of the *Vulgar*; nay, even in the Mouths of the *learned Graduates*, who imagine they have all the Knowledge in the World; whereas would they only drink deeper, they would find, that no *Standing of the University*, or Number of Years, can make a true *Physician*, without a proper *Head-piece* and the Materials necessary for such a Work; but I must desist, lest I should shew, that most of the *Brotherhood* are very deficient in two material Branches of the *Profession*, viz. *Chymistry*, (or *experimental-natural-Philosophy*) and *Pharmacy*.

Many Dis-
tempers cu-
rable by a
proper Pos-
ture of the
Body.

As *swell'd Legs* in Horses is one of their most common Grievances, I have been more copious upon the Subject than the Nature of the thing can well bear, considering this Treatise is intended for the Pocket: However, I must yet observe farther, that there are many *Distempers*, both in human and *brute Creatures*, that are cured, or, at least, might be so, solely by keeping the Body in a proper Situation or Posture; and it is remarkable enough, what I have often observed, viz. That old-running-Sores or *Ulcers* of the lower *Limbs*, frequently afflicting the *female Sex* in particular, are often cured, by those common *Pains* or *Sicknesses*, which oblige *Patients* to keep their Beds for a considerable time; and this thro' the *perpendicular Pressure* of the *Fluids* in the *Vessels*; being, in some, I might have said, in a great measure taken off by the reclining Posture before spoken of; therefore as to *Humours falling down*, 'tis an unintelligible Piece of *Jargon*, understood by no body, except such People who deal in *Fustian* and nothing else.

Humours
falling
down, a
Piece of
Nonsense.

I must indeed acknowledge, that some Horses are more apt by far to swell in the Legs than others,
and

and that there are Cafes, where a Horfe may be faid to be full of *noxious Humours*, as well as others, where that Creature may be pronounced replete with *balsamic Blood*, &c. Yet, if I was not running the risk of *talking like an Apothecary*, viz. foreign to common Underftandings and Capacities, I fhould, inftead of faying a Horfe is full of *Humours*, fay, his *Solids* and *Fluids* are difproportionate, which, in effect, is faying he is *difeafed*; for *Health* is no other than a due Proportion maintained between the *Mover* and the *moved*, viz. the *Solids* and *Fluids* of *Animal Bodies*; and indeed it is poffible to abufe a Horfe taken up from *Grass* in good Order to hard Meat, to that degree, that his Legs will *fwell*; and 'tis then, his *ignorant Owner* cries out, *He* is full of *Humours*, and that the Ufage *he* had, only fet them more *aftoat*. But this is a poor Way of arguing, not worth my while farther to refute, feeing the Abfurdity of it is pointed out by what has gone before; and therefore I fay:

Health defined.

A vulgar Error exploded.

When a Horfe's Legs fwell, and that they will not yield to *good-Keeping*, *clean-Dreffing*, a *wide-Stall*, &c. without the help of *Medicines*, the Cafe is bad; and for this Reafon, that I may not be quite alone, by being accounted an *Author* that treats upon *Difeafes* and their *Cures*, without fetting down any *Formulae* of Prefcription, I muft tell the *Reader*, that a proper *Purge*, fuch as the following, may be of Service, viz.

Take one Ounce of common Aloes, three Drachms of *Species-Hieræ-Picræ*, one Drachm of *Diagridium*, half an Ounce of *Diapente*, one hundred Drops of Oil of *Anifeed*, and as much Treacle as will make it into a *ftiff Ball*, to be rolled in *Liquoriff-powder* or *Flower of Brimftone*, and given the Horfe in the common way, working it off with warm Water and Oat-meal when the Medicine begins to operate.

A Purge for a Horfe with fwelled Legs.

The

All resinous Purges are of a griping Quality, and why.

The Author's Observation upon some Horses kill'd with Purges.

Physicians willingly use resinous Purges, and why.

The above *Dose* may be *enlarged* or *diminished*, according to a Horse's *Age*, *Strength*, &c. I mean with respect to the *Aloes* and *Diagridium*; tho' the latter of these is not proper to be given (I think) above the Quantity of *two Drachms*, it is of such a griping Nature, as indeed all resinous Purges are; such as *Resin of Jallop*, *Scammony*, and the like. For as the *Particles* of this *Tribe of Purgatives*, are apt to adhere to the villous Coat of the *Guts*, and there cause intolerable *Vellications* and *Gripings*, even to such a degree, that I have observed the *Guts* of Horses (kill'd by *unskilful Farriers*, who deal in *Drugs* they know not the Danger of.) I say, I have seen the *Guts* of such Horses, together with Part of the *Stomach* in some sort *mortified*, or, at least, much disposed to *gangrenate*; but I am of Opinion, the Quantity of *Diagridium*, (or *Scammony* roasted in a *Quince*, which is so called) as here ordered, is not too great; for the *Farriers* often give thrice the Weight for a *Dose* along with the *Aloes*, &c.

The Reason why we would willingly be dabbling with *resinous Purgatives*, such as is the *Diagridium*, *Resin of Jallop*, and *Scammony*, together with the Juices of *Plants*, which operate in the same manner, more especially that of the *wild Cucumber*, called *Elaterium*, and that too, in so small a Quantity as a *Grain* to a full-aged Person, and eight Grains to a Horse.

I might also have mentioned *GAMBOGE*, that *Gum-resin* which is imported from the *East-Indies*, and which flows from two different Plants, whereof we have no very good Intelligence.

I say, we would willingly be dabbling with these sort of *Purges*, because they are known to *stimulate* the *Glands* of the *Guts* much more than others, whereby they cause a *Contraction*, to that degree, that the *serous* or watry Humours are thrown off, as it were, by so many *Spunges* squeez'd; but on the other hand, altho' *resinous Purges* may be ventur'd

tur'd upon in *Mankind*, where there is a Redundancy of watry-Humours, as in *Dropsical Cases* of several Sorts, I say, though they may be of use here, yet they are not so safe for *Horses*, by reason the Length of their *alimentary Tube*, viz. from the *upper Orifice* of the *Paunch* to the *Fundament*, is above thirty-five Yards in Length generally speaking, and therefore the *resinous Particles* are more likely to adhere to the Foldings of the *Guts*, and cause intolerable Gripings, and now and then, *Death* itself without Mercy.

Refinous
Purges are
dangerous,
and why.

I might, since I have seemingly begun, enter into a long Detail of the different Kinds of *purging Medicines*, and shew in what Particulars their purgative Quality consists; but this Account would be too long and tedious at present, tho' I cannot help observing, that the *Powers* of *Medicines*, or true *Modus operandi*, is not sufficiently understood by the greatest Part of those Gentlemen, who pretend to the *Practice of Physic*, notwithstanding such Knowledge ought to be the *grand Guide* and *Director*.

It is possible, by *Superpurgation* from one Dose, or by giving a Horse too many Doses of *Drastic* or *strong Purges*, so to weaken the *Crafs* of his *Blood* and Juices, as that his Limbs will swell; therefore I would have my *Readers* industriously avoid those *Farriers*, who would be continually tossing Purges into weak lean Horses, which, they will tell you, are full of *Humours*, and therefore require such Management.

A Horse's
Limbs may
swell from
Superpurga-
tion or over-
purging.

A Horse that is *lean* and *weak* should only be *once* or *twice* purged with the following Composition, and afterwards take strengthening Medicines to restore his *Fibres* to their natural Tone and *Elasticity*; the Purge I recommend in such Case is this, viz.

A lean
Horse should
be seldom
purged.

Take of Succotrine Aloes (that comes in Skins to us from *Zocotra*, an Island in the Straits of *Babel-Mandel*, which will cost you about 8 d. an Ounce)

A Purge
for a lean
Horse.

one Ounce and half; Extract of Cassia, one Ounce; of Sena in Powder, three Drachms; Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Galengal-root powder'd, of each two Drachms; mix, and with as much Syrup of Roses-solutive as is necessary, beat the whole into a stiff Mass to be formed into two Balls, which are to be given the Horse any Morning, washing them down with a little warm Ale or Wine, keeping him from his Meat half a Day at least.

Aloes the different Sorts of it.

There are three Sorts of Aloes, viz. the hepatic or Liver-aloes, the caballine or Horse-aloes, brought to us from Barbadoes in Gourds, and that Sort above-mentioned from the Island of Zocotra, which is much the best Sort, altho' it does not operate in so small a Quantity as the others; yet it is seldom ask'd for, because it bears a Price four times as high as the common Sorts.

If your Horse is strong and full of Flesh, and that he really requires purging, he may, in such case, bear the common Aloes and other Ingredients, as under.

Another Purge more strong than the former.

“ Take of common Aloes, one Ounce; Diapente, two Drachms; Powder call'd Diasena, half an Ounce; Salt of Tartar, two Drachms; and Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is sufficient to make the whole into a stiff Mass to form into two Balls to be given as before directed, rolling them up in powder'd Ginger.”

Caution against giving a second Purge when the first does not operate.

We ought to give rather an under than an over Dose.

It may so fall out, that the above Dose may be too little, and in such case it must be made stronger, by the Addition of more Aloes and Powder of Diasena; but let me caution all Men not to give a second Dose directly, when the first does not happen to purge the Horse, for by this Indiscretion many are killed; and it is a general Rule in our Practice, viz. always keep under the common Dose of any Medicine, till you are thoroughly acquainted with

with the *Temperament* and *Constitution* of the Creature you have to deal with ; for none, I believe, are killed by an *under Dose* of a proper Medicine, tho' many, I dare say, are hurried out of the World by an over Dose, before the *Physician* (if I must call him such) is apprized how, and in what manner his *Patient* has been usually affected by the same kind of *Medicine* he is going to swallow down ; and therefore it is no bad Question, to ask any Man (you buy a Horse from) whether such Horse has ever been *purged*, and what was the *Dose*, and how he was affected by it ? But if this cannot be known, we must be sure to keep *under*, rather than *over*, and, as it were, grope out his *Constitution* with respect to *purging*, &c.

As the *Grease* is mostly occasioned by Carelessness of the *Keeper*, thro' suffering the *Scratches* to grow to too great a Height, I should indeed have mentioned the *latter Distemper first* ; seeing if you prevent or cure the *Scratches*, you have no Occasion for any Directions about the *Grease* ; however, I hope that what I have said, will be serviceable to the *Reader*, provided he is not over-fond of this or that *nonsensical Receipt* cried up for the Cure of the *Grease*.

The *Scratches* are a *painful Distemper* incident to Horses, and are, in many respects, agreeable to what we term *Kibed-heels* in *human Bodies* ; and yet, tho' these Disorders give *Mankind* much Trouble, they are easily to be cured, provided People would only hearken to Reason, and not run away with that unaccountably-foolish Notion of the *Vulgar*, who are still, and upon all Occasions, will be crying out, that *The Humours are falling down*, &c.

As I have hinted above, I am now again to repeat it, *viz.* That the most common Cause of the *Grease* and *Scratches* is *Carelessness* and *Nastiness* ; for unless the *Blood* be kept in a benign and balsamic State, by proper Exercise and clean sweet

The Grease and Scratches.

Kibed heels in human Bodies compared to the Scratches in Horses.

The Cause of the Grease and Scratches.

The Author's Description of a lazy Groom.

A Servant that goes dirty and nasty himself generally keeps his Stable, &c. in the same pickle.

Danger of suffering a Horse to rest all Night without dressing after he has been hard rid.

A violent Surfeit partakes of most Diseases.

Scratches differ from the Grease in some Particulars.

The best Posture of Body during the Cure of Wounds.

The Author censures Mankind for being careless and walking about upon the Limb after receiving a Wound or Bruise.

The Cure of a Wound

Feeding, that *Fluid* (from which all the Humours of the Animal body are derived) must of consequence become depraved and languid; and this Mischief is still increased by the lazy careless Groom; such a one I mean, who is so much afraid of *Wind* getting into his *Stomach*, that he dares not go out with his Horse upon his *Morning Exercise*, before he has steeled himself with a Mug of *strong Beer* and a *Toast*; or, in other Words, one who will take care of *himself* before he takes care of his *Horse*.

Such a Groom as this will always have his Stable perfumed with the nauseous Effluvia that are easily enough perceptible on such Occasions, even to vulgar Noses, and his Livery-clothes are generally in the same pickle with his Horses, viz. very dirty; but to the Point.

As Exercise ventilates the Blood; so no doubt, keeping the Skin clean and smooth, is one great Assistant towards an *easy Perspiration* thro' the Pores; for if we suffer our Horses, after hard riding, to lie with the Sweat bark'd over them (as the Saying is) we run the risque of a *violent Surfeit*, which is, in fact, running the risque of most of the Distempers incident to either *human or brute Creatures*.

The Scratches differ from the Grease in some respects, viz. in that the first require *Rest*, a large *Stall*, and a proper *Ointment*, whereas the Grease (without the Scratches) is better after moderate riding; and therefore I must premise one thing, which, as a *golden Rule*, ought always to be kept in mind by every Surgeon and Farrier, and indeed by all Mankind. The thing is this, viz. *Motion hinders Union in all Kinds of Wound, and a horizontal Posture of the Body or Limb wounded, is much preferable to a depending one*; yet altho' daily Experience teaches this Great Truth, Mankind are so heedlessly-stupid, that they over-look the thing, even to such a degree as to cost themselves many Pounds, when the same Number of Pence would have performed a Cure, provided the *Animal-economy* had been

been understood, even in a minute Degree by the Patient.

What I would be at is this, viz. A Wound upon any of the Joints, or Lip, in human Bodies, requires much more Patience and Care to perform a Cure, than when such Wound happens to a Part of the Body not so frequently in Motion; for Motion (as I have before hinted) hinders Union. And,

It is just the same in Horses, when any Wound or Sore is situated upon the back Part of the Fetlock, the Place where the Grease and Scratches happen; for these Parts being mostly in Motion, Sores upon them are difficultly healed, and more especially as they are depending Parts.

This Doctrine of Motion and Situation of Body, with respect to the Cure of Wounds, or old-running Sores, is very little attended to; nay even many, who one would imagine, should have better Notions of mechanic-Principles, are so forgetful of themselves, that they place their Bodies in a quite different Posture than that which the Cure of the Disease absolutely requires. For instance, in the Piles, or what the Surgeons style the Hæmorrhoids, you shall find the otherwise intelligent-Patient sitting erect, groaning and crying out in the utmost Agonies from the pungent Pain occasioned by the Pressure of the Blood and Humours on the Sides and Extremities of the hæmorrhoidal-Veins, spread upon the Spine-ani; whereas would such Person only place himself horizontally on a Bed or Couch, (I mean before the Blood in those Vessels is turned too much to Corruption) I say, such Posture would carry off the Inflammation without any other Method; and the Reason is plain, why Horses, and other prone-Animals, never have the Piles, viz. from the Situation of their Bodies, which hinders any extraordinary Pressure of the Blood upon the Extremities of the hæmorrhoidal-Veins; and which Extremities, in all Animals, both human and brute,

often costs us a large Sum thro' our Neglect, and why,

Wounds upon the Joints most difficult to cure, and why.

The Author blames Mankind for neglecting the Study of the mechanic Powers.

An upright or erect Posture bad in the Cure of the Piles, &c.

The Reason why Horses never are troubled with the Piles, &c.

are

No valves
in the Pile-
veins.

A common
Saying pro-
ved to be a
vulgar Er-
ror.

Giving
Ease and
performing
a Cure are
two diffe-
rent things.

If a Horse
will not lie
down, he
should be
forced, or
else turned
out in the
Day.

Cold Air a
great Re-
pellent, and
therefore
'tis good to
turn a Horse
out for the
Cure of the
Scratches.

are destitute of that Resistance which is in common with the other Blood-vessels of the Body. Add to this, there are no *Valves* in the *Pile-veins*, which is another Reason why a Horizontal-Posture of the body is necessary, when there happens to be too great a Pressure of the *Blood*, and an *Inflammation* upon the Part.

I know, that the common Saying is, *A hard Chair or Seat is best for the Cure of the Piles*; but it is a *vulgar Error* amongst many more, seeing that although a hard Chair may make a Resistance against the Ends of the distended Vessels, yet that is no Argument, why it should cure the *Piles*, because giving *Ease*, and performing a *Cure*, are two different things; and we are assured, that *Ease* may be procured, in many Distempers, by Medicines that are quite opposite to the Intention of *Cure*: However, I will so far agree in the thing, as to acknowledge, *Pressure*, upon the Ends of the distended *Pile-veins*, very proper to hinder the forming an *Abscess*, (or *Gathering* as it is vulgarly called) provided the *Patient* will use it when he is in *Bed*, or on a *Couch*, and before any Matter or Corruption is formed.

From the foregoing Doctrine, the *Reader* may frame a right Judgment how, and in what Situation a Horse should be mostly kept that has the *Grease* or *Scratches*, or Wounds or Swellings upon the *Legs*, &c. and that altho' a Horse that has the *Grease* or *Scratches*, will not lie down as he ought, yet he should either be forced to it, or turned out in the Day-time, and his Body covered with a Cloth.

It will seem to some, that I have contradicted myself in the last *Paragraph*, because a-while ago, I have laid it down as a *general Rule*, that *Motion* hinders the uniting of *Wounds*; but, I beg leave to consider, that when a Horse is turned out from a warm Stable into a Field, the Coldness of the *Air* is a grand *Repellent*, and causes a proper Contraction

traction of the *Fibres* of the *Muscular-Parts*, &c. infomuch, that there is a stop put to an *Influx* of *Humours*, as we call it, and thereby the threatning Inflammation and Stagnation of the *Blood* and *Juices* is prevented.

Moreover, we find, that turning a Horse out that has the *Scratches*, provided his Heels be wash'd well with warm Water, (not with Dish-wash) and anointed well with a proper Ointment, such as the following, is the most speedy Cure; because such Horse just uses as much Motion as is necessary to help forward the stagnating *Blood* and *Humours* about his Heels, and this, together with the Coldness of the circumambient Air, performs a Cure, by tying up the Ends of the *secretory* and *excretory-Ducts* in the *Skin*, and thereby hindering that nauseous Discharge, so offensive in the Stables of the obstinately-ignorant and idle Groom.

The Ointment for the *Scratches*, which I just now hinted at, is this.

Take of *White Ointment*, two Ounces; *Flanders-Oil-of-Bays* and *Quicksilver*, each half an Ounce, stir these well together, or rather melt the *White Ointment* a little, then stir in the *Oil of Bays*, and lastly the *Quicksilver*, and keep stirring till all be so cold as that the last Ingredient cannot fall down to the bottom, which is one main thing to be observed in mixing *Quicksilver* with any Ointment whatsoever.

Ointment
for the
Scratches.

Let this Ointment be apply'd when the Hair is well clipped away from about the Sores, both before and after the Horse is travelled or exercised; but be careful always to have his Legs washed clean with pretty warm Water, and the Part dry'd well before the Ointment be used.

Cordial-Ball.

“ Take Aniseed and Caraway-seed finely powdered, of each one Ounce; Greater Cardamon-
“ seed

Cordials
Ball,

“ seed, half an Ounce ; Flower of Brimstone,
 “ two Ounces ; Turmeric in fine Powder, one
 “ Ounce ; Saffron, two Drachms ; Sugar-candy,
 “ four Ounces ; Spanish-juce dissolved in Hyfop-
 “ water, two Ounces ; Oil of Aniseed, half an
 “ Ounce ; Liquorice-powder, one Ounce and half ;
 “ Wheat flower, as much as is sufficient to make
 “ all into a stiff Paste ; and when the whole has
 “ been well beaten in a Mortar, keep it for use
 “ in a Bladder tied.”

The above Ball given to the Quantity of about an Ounce in a Morning before Exercise and Watering, is exceeding good to prevent or cure most Diseases in Horses, where there is not much of a feverish Heat attending.

Capt. Bur-
 den's Ball
 for the
 Scratches
 censured.

People fre-
 quently
 judge erro-
 neously by
 relying upon
 the outward
 Senses too
 much.

Turning
 out better
 than any
 Medicine
 for the Cure
 of the
 Grease or
 Scratches.

Captain Burdon, in his *Pocket-Farrier*, orders a Ball of *Æthiops Mineral*, Balsom of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine, Diapente, Aniseeds and Honey, for the Cure of the *Scratches*; but I can see no right Reason for any inward Medicines, altho' the vulgar and *unthinking-Mortal* will imagine, that the *Blood* and *Juices*, in such Cases, must be contaminated, because the outward Senses are so affected with the Sight and Smell of the *Grease* and *Scratches*.

What I mean by Medicines not being necessary, I would have the *Reader* construe, that such things are not necessary, meerly when a Horse has the *Scratches*; but if he has the *Grease*, a Couple of *Purges*, and a Course of the *Æthiops-Mineral* may be necessary: Yet, when all is done and said, I durst undertake to cure the *Grease* or *Scratches*, sooner by proper turning out, good Feeding, and clean Dressing, and letting the Horse have a double Stall to ease himself, than by any other Method whatsoever; and therefore, it is a gross Piece of Stupidity, and want of Knowledge of the true Nature of the *Animal-machine*, to assert, that either *Mankind* or *Brutes* require Purging, or Courses of

of Physick in all Cases where there may appear a Discharge of *Humours*.

All I would say is this, *viz.* There are many *Leprosy and Scurvy mentioned.* Distempers at the very Extremities of the *Lymphatic vessels*, and therefore styl'd Skinny distempers, which do not require, I mean, not absolutely require *inward Medicines*, and amongst these, some Kinds of *Leprosies* and *Scurvies* in *Men*, as well as the *Scratches*, &c. in *Horses*; and this I know from Experience, as well as Reason; For I have cured some confirm'd *Leprosies* without any Medicine inwardly administer'd; and, as to drying up hot sharp *Humours* affecting the Legs, or other Parts of human Bodies, without any Inconveniency accruing afterwards, and without any thing besides a topical Application, I think he is but a poor *Physician* or *Surgeon* that will not subscribe with me; therefore, as to the *Humour*, causing the *Scratches*, falling upon any other Part of the Horse's Body, as his *Eyes*, *Lungs*, &c. when the *Scratches* are cured upon the *Lungs*, &c. without *purgings*, or other inward Administration; I say, it is all a *meer Jest* and *Child of Ignorance*, when dried up in curing the *Scratches*, a *meer Jest* and *Child of Ignorance*, fit only to amuse the *Vulgar*, and pick their Pockets.

By this time, I think, I have discuss'd sufficiently upon the Subject of the *Grease* and *Scratches*, those too common and troublesome Distempers in *Horses*; and therefore I shall beg leave to proceed to an Account of the *Gravel*, or Prick in the Foot, an Accident frequently happening on a Journey.

It frequently happens, I say, that *Horses* are *Gravel'd* upon the Road by an unskilful Smith, or prick'd, driving a Nail either into the Quick, or near a *Vein*, (as the *Farriers* term it) and, when this so falls out, the *Gravel*, or Sandy-matter in the Roads, works up along the Nail-hole, till it arrives at the Quick, and then it makes the Horse lame. This is the common Definition of the *Gravel*; but, I apprehend, that if a Horse was prick'd, his Foot would inflame and fester by the

No Metal
except *Gold*
or *Lead* will
lie in an A-
nimal-body
without
Corruption.

Nail sticking in the Foot, tho' no *Gravel* or *Dirt* should get in at the Nail-hole, because we are not acquainted with any Metal or Substance that will lie in an Animal-body without Corruption, except *Gold* or *Lead*; neither will any extraneous Body (that I am acquainted with) as *Gravel*, *Wood*, or the like, excepting the two *Metals* mentioned, remain in an *Animal-body*, amongst the *Blood vessels*, without Corruption; but lest People should be carried away by false Notions with respect to *ripening* or *drawing Applications*, I must beg leave to speak a Word or two in *plain English* upon the Subject, from which short Hint, I doubt not but the *intelligent Reader* will, in some degree, benefit himself.

Drawing
or ripening
Medicines,
which are so
term'd.

Ripeners (as I remember explain'd in the *Physic-schools* at *Leyden*, by the late learned and never-to-be-forgotten *Professor Boerhaave*) are "those things which so dissolve what is to be suppured, that the whole Matter gathers into one Place, without any Division or Separation made by Cells, to the end, that an Orifice being made, the whole *suppurated Matter* may be at once expell'd."

Farthermore, as those Parts of an *Animal* to be *suppurated* or ripened, are nothing more than half-broken Solids, and stagnating Liquids, a *Suppurator* and a *Ripener* are synonymous Terms: however, I would hint one thing material, *viz.* That the longer the *Matter* to be *suppurated* remains close and free from the *Air*, the easier it is concocted; and therefore the greatest Care should be taken, that all the indurated or hard Parts become *soft* quite round, before the *Tumour* be opened; for, when once that is done, what was not *suppurated* before, can hardly be dissolved or brought to *Suppuration* afterwards.

A *Ripener* therefore is an Application consisting of *penetrating*, *warm* and *active Parts*, which are able to pass the *Pores*, and mix with, and rarify
any

any obstructed Matter, so that it may be rendered fit for Discharge upon laying open the Part by *Cautic* or *Incision*; yet People in general are not aware of the Dangers brought on by Misapplications of this kind; for, in many Instances, the included Matter becomes so rarified by the Subtilty and Heat of the *topical-Remedy*, that the *refluent-Blood* washes it back into the common Mass; and, on the other hand, by such Rarefaction, the *Matter* is made to take up more room than necessary, and consequently, a greater Concourse of *Fluid* will be occasioned by the Sense of Pain, &c. in the Part. Again, as *fatty Substances* mixed with *mucilaginous Seeds, Herbs, Roots, &c.* may be term'd *Ripeners*, from their softening the *Fibres*, so as to hinder their making such Resistance to the included *Matter*, as they otherwise would do; on the other hand, *sticking-Plaisters* made of *Rosin, Burgundy pitch, Turpentine*, and the like, act on a quite different Principle, and yet are *ipso facto* as much *Ripeners*, as the *oily* and *fatty-Substances*; altho', as I just now said, they act differently; and this shews plainly, that the same *Effect* may be produced from quite different *Causes*.

A mechanical account of ripening Medicines.

Rosin, Turpentine, &c. Ripeners, and why.

The Manner by which hard adhesive-Bodies become *Ripeners*, or *Drawers*, as the common Appellation is, is peculiar to sticking Plaisters, which adhere so close to the Part affected, that they hinder the *Transpiration* of the common *perspirable-Matter* thro' the *Pores* of the Skin. The Consequence of which is, that such comminuted Matter returns with some Degree of Force; and, at last, by a Tendency to move the same way, occasions such frequent Encounters and Occursions, as will, by degrees, attenuate and dislodge the obstructed Humours, whereby they either suppurate into *Matter*, or are propell'd thro' the true Skin in human Bodies, and for want of Room to get farther, because of the sticking Plaister, they elevate the *Cuticula* or *Scarf-skin* into a *Blister*, and so

these Humours lie collected between the thin *Skin* on the Outside of the Body, styl'd *Cuticula*, and the *true Skin* under it, in the form of a thick *Serum* or *Jelly*: And this is the Reason why such Substances, apply'd to any Part undistemper'd, will often raise *Blisters*, as is frequently practis'd to make *Revulsion* in some Pains of the *Head*, *De-fluxions* of *Rheum* upon the *Eyes*, &c.

When these Sorts of sticking Substances, such as *Turpentine*, *Rosin*, *Burgundy pitch*, and the like, are apply'd to *Horses*, in order to bring any included Humours to *Suppuration* or *gather* (as the *Vulgar* express it) the *Hair* should be clean shaved off the *Part*, and the *Plaster* spread pretty thick, and shaped larger than the *Swelling*, and be continued till the *Humours* are thoroughly digested, or turned to white Matter; and then, we may, with good Reason, hope for a speedier Cure than would otherwise be performed.

Drawing
out Thorns,
Splinters,
&c. by
Plaisters a
wrong Noti-
on as the
Author ex-
plains it.

From hence we may learn how absurdly those People argue, who talk of drawing out *Thorns*, *Splinters*, &c. as if such things were performed by the Application upon the pain'd-Part, in the same manner as such *Thorn*, &c. might be pull'd out, provided we had a Piece of strong Thread tied about it; and thus far with respect to *ripening* or drawing medical-Applications; therefore I must now resume my Subject relating to the *Gravel* in *Horses*.

A Horse's
Hoof com-
pared to the
Nails upon
the Fingers
of human
Bodies.

A *Horse's Hoof* is, in a great measure, comparable to the Nails of our *Fingers*; for, when the Disease, call'd the *Whitloe*, happens at the End of one's Finger, or rather, near the Root of the Nail, it is scarce possible to hinder it from causing an Unevenness in such Nail afterwards; because when once it becomes knubed and curled, it will still grow so; and I have observed the same thing happen from Crushes and Bruises upon the *Nails* by Accidents: so that, I say, a *Horse's Hoof* is, in some sort, like a *Man's Nails*, because if the *Hoof*

be affected pretty deep with *Gravel*, so that the *Farrier* is obliged to scrape or pare a good deal of it away to clear it of *Gravel*, &c. such *Hoof* generally grows curl'd and uneven during Life; nor is there any Method to prevent it, tho' you grease or oil his Hoof ever so much; but indeed, the *Jockies* often rasp off the Unevenness, in order to deceive the *unwary-Chapman*; so that before you buy a Horse, it behoves you to examine his Feet well, seeing this Part (excepting the Eyes) is the first which fails him: Therefore, I advise the Reader once again, to study thoroughly the *Motto* to this, as well as to some other of my Performances, which is inculcated by *Horace*, where he gives us his Opinion of the Manner or Method, by which we should choose one of the *Fair-Sex*, and the Comparison is very just, *viz.*

— ubi Equos mercantur, opertos

Inspiciunt: ne si facies (ut sæpe) decora

Molli fulta pede est, Emptorem inducat hiantem

Quòd pulchræ Clunes, breve quòd Caput, ardua

Cervix.

Motto to
this Piece.

The Author
advises us
to give due
Attention
to it.

As to the *Gravel* in Horses, the Halting or Lameness is often mistaken for some other Ailment; for example, it is often mistaken for a Pain or Strain in the *Shoulder*, *Back-sinew*, &c. and indeed, the *Shoulder-slip* (as it is called) is often taken for a *Gravel*; therefore, there is no way but to try the Hoof by squeezing with a Pair of Pincers, for, by this means, a *nice-Finger*, and *clear-Head*, will judge rightly of the thing, from the Horse's yielding or drawing away his Foot when the Pincers squeeze upon the Part affected.

Secondly, Regard should be had to the Nail-holes, *viz.* whether they seem to be near the *Quick* or no, and this happens according to the Make and Constructure of the Horse's Hoof, some of which have the Circumference much more distant.

Few Farriers qualified to drive a Nail into a Horse's Foot.

Thin hoofed Horses, harder to judge of their being prick'd than those with strong Hoofs.

tant from the *Quick* or Ends of the small Blood-vessels than others; neither is there any certain Rule to go by, so as to discover rightly the Difference of Horses, with respect to this last Particular; seeing there are many *flat Hoofs* with the *Quick* near their Circumference, and other deep or *high Hoofs*, that have it farther off; therefore it requires a *nice-Eye*, a *nimble-Finger*, and *proper-Judgment* so as to form Comparisons, before a *Farrier* is duly qualified to drive a Nail into a Horse's Foot.

Some Horses indeed are so tender and beaten upon their Feet, that they can scarcely abide squeezing with a Pair of Pincers without complaining, altho' no *Gravel* be lodged near the *Quick*; and, in such a Case it is, that Allowances are to be made, and that less Pressure is required for the Inquiry spoken of.

It is a general Rule, *viz.* *Whenever any extraneous-Body or foreign-Matter happens to be lodged in any Part of the Animal-machine, such Enemy should be dislodged and taken out of the Body as safely and soon as possible*; therefore, if Gravelly-matter be got up the Nail-hole or otherwise to the *Quick*, it ought to be remov'd as soon as may be, tho' with as little Loss of Substance as the Nature of the Case can well bear; for 'tis a Folly to cut, pare and scrape the *Hoof*, so much as is frequently done by *ignorant-Fellows* in Cases of Gravel; seeing (as we say) *An Inch is a deal in a Man's Nose*; and, if you cut too much Hoof away, it will be a great while before the Deficiency is supply'd and the Breach repair'd, and consequently the same will be liable to admit more Gravel into the same Hole: So that I advise just as much of the Hoof to be taken away as is necessary, *viz.* so far as till the Blackness or Discolouration vanishes, and afterwards to dress the Wound with the following *Balsam*.

“ Take

“ Take of Gum Benjamin, half an Ounce; Balsam for
 “ Storax, three Drachms; Balsam of Peru, half a Prick in
 “ an Ounce; Aloes, called Succotrine-aloes, three the Foot.
 “ Drachms; Choice-myrh, six Drachms; pow-
 “ der all grossly, and after putting them into a
 “ wide-mouth'd Pint Goose-berry-bottle, pour up-
 “ on them one Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine,
 “ and corking it loosely, set the Bottle in Sand
 “ in an Iron-pot over a middling Fire, and keep
 “ the Spirit pretty warm for twenty-four Hours,
 “ shaking the Tincture up every now and then to
 “ dissolve the Gums, &c. after which you may
 “ keep it close stop'd for use, and decant it off
 “ clear as you want it.”

This is the famous *Vervain's Balsam*, which is *Vervain's*
 said to work such wonderful Cures upon Wounds, Balsam.
 or Pricks fresh received; and, no doubt, but it is
 an excellent Composition.

The Method of applying it, is to warm it and
 dip a Piece of *Tow* or *Lint* in it, and so to fasten
 it upon the Part that is cleared of the *Gravel*,
Thorns, &c. and to renew it as it grows dry; or, if
 you will have it in Captain *Burdon's* Style, let it be
 apply'd 'till the Part affected is well.

Captain *Burdon*, in his *Pocket-Farrier*, orders an
Ointment for curing the *Gravel*, which scarcely differs
 from the common *Green-ointment* of the Colt-
 Gelders, and which generally goes by the Name
 of *Gelding-salve*: But this has rather too much
Grease in the Composition; and therefore it will
 be apt to breed fungous or proud-Flesh in Wounds
 of the Hoof; yet, 'till the *Balsam* prescrib'd can
 be prepared, I don't know of any more proper
 Application; neither indeed, as to the *Poultis*,
 which the said *Captain* mentions to be lap'd round
 the Horse's Foot, in Cases of the *Gravel*, can I say
 much against it, seeing whatsoever *Poultis* is ap-
 ply'd to pain'd Parts, provided such *Poultis* is
 compounded of softening and *emollient-Ingredients*,
 such as the following, it will be of service.

— Take

A Poultis
for a heated
Hoof from
Gravel, &c.

“ Take of Mallow and Marsh-mallow-leaves,
“ of each four Handfuls ; Pelitory of the Wall,
“ two Handfuls ; White-lily-root boil'd by itself
“ and beaten to a Pulp, four Ounces ; Linseed
“ bruised, one Ounce boiled to a Mucilage in
“ about a Pint of Water: keep the White-lily-
“ root and the Mucilage of the Linseed by them-
“ selves ; and when the other Herbs are well
“ boil'd, and squeezed from the Water and beaten
“ well, mix all warm up together, and stir in
“ about ten Ounces of fresh Hog's-lard, and keep
“ for use.”

This should be apply'd very warm round the Foot when the Wound has been dress'd with the *Balsam* before-mention'd, and renew'd as often as it becomes dry ; which will be according to the Anguish and Heat in the *Hoof*.

The Au-
thor's Ac-
count of
Pain and
Ease from
heated and
relaxed A-
nimal-fibres

I might here enter into an Account of the mechanical Operation of *emollient* or *softening-Medicines*, and shew the Reader the Nature of an *Animal-fibre*, which, when corrugated or contracted by too much *Heat*, or *Distension*, becomes *painful*, and when relaxed or softened, by these sort of Applications before spoken of, is restored to its *natural Tone* and Motion, and consequently to *Ease*: but this, tho' a very easy Task, would require more Words than I can spare for a *Tract* of this kind, design'd only as a sort of *Compendium* for the Pocket, however.

If the above *Poultis* be thought too troublesome to make, that of Captain Burdon's made of boiled *Turnips* and *Hog's-lard* may do ; seeing 'tis not the Turnips themselves, but the warm *Water* and *Grease* that helps to relax and soften the *Fibres* ; and this Effect, of consequence, must procure *Ease*.

The true
Doctrine of
an Animal-
fibre not un-
derstood by
many.

The true Doctrine of an *Animal fibre*, which teaches us what is necessary to be done, in most, if not all the Distempers affecting *human* and *brute-Creatures*,

Creatures, is so little understood, that many and great Enormities are committed for want of such Knowledge; and nothing is more common, than for People to be brought *ten or twenty Miles* upon a Cart or on Horseback to a *Surgeon* for the Cure of a Prick of a *Thorn*, or the like, which has happened to pierce some *tendinous or membranous Part*; for, after the Accident, there is not a great deal of *Pain*, I mean after the first Smarting is over, and this together with the Inconsiderableness of the Wound, makes the Person take little or no notice of it; so he e'en falls to his usual Work, whereby *Fluxion* and *Inflammation* are brought on, and generally an Abscess with ragged and jagged Lips, that point out to us a *Mortification* of the *Limb* was at the Door, and only prevented by strength of Nature (as we express it) along with *spirituous* and *strongly-degestive Applications*. This has been the Case with a great many under my Care; I mean, there have been brought to me Scores of *Patients*, who, when they came, were in great Danger of losing a *Limb* from the Prick of a *Thorn* or *sharp-pointed-instrument*, and walking about or stirring such *Limb* too soon; whereas, had such People only kept their Beds (which is best) or rested the *Limb* a few Days on a Couch, and embrocated with Oil of *Turpentine*, or apply'd a *softening-Poultis*, a small Expence would have served: But this is a Secret my *Brethren* will tell me, should not be spoke thus publickly; yet I am easy as to that, seeing I think it the Business of an *Author* to be candid and communicative when he relates *Cases*, or would inform us how to cure *Diseases*; and therefore, he that turns *Author*, and yet keeps from us his *Nostrums* (as he thinks them) had better keep his Pen from Paper, and publish his Performances in a much narrower Compass, *viz.* under the Title of a *Clap-bill*, or the like. Neither indeed need any Person of Education and Judgment fear wanting Bread thro' his Writing openly; because such Per-

The Business of an Author is to be candid and communicative.

son

son must know, that *So many things go to all things*, and that *Cases and Circumstances* differ so widely, infomuch that Mistakes will of course happen, whereby we shall get *Fees*.

A proper
Posture of
Body neces-
sary in the
Care of ma-
ny Diseases.

Sympathe-
tic-pow-
der, Sir Ke-
nelm Digby's
mention'd.

From hence the *Reader* may observe, that very dangerous Cases are often, nay very often brought on, from seemingly-trivial-ones at first, and all thro' a Neglect of studying the Property of an *Animal-fibre*; and, it may be farther remark'd also, viz. that it is scarcely in the Power of *inward-Medicines* or *outward-Applications* to perform a *Cure*, in Cases where the *Patient* (whether *human* or *brute*) is kept in a Posture of Body different to the main Intention; what I mean is, that *it behoves every Man to lay hold on Time by the Forelock*, when any Accident, whether *Bruise, cut*, or the like, happens to *himself* or his *Horse*; but more especially this should be regarded, when the Wound is upon the *Arm* or *Leg* of the *first*, or the *Leg* of the *latter*; because *Rest*, and keeping the wounded-Limb in a *horizontal* Position, or rather, in a small Point of Elevation above the rest of the Body, will perform greater Feats, than all the *whole Tribe of Unguents and Balsams*, let them be ever so judiciously compounded, or pompously extoll'd; and really, if this was not the Case, the famous *Sympathetic-powder* of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, had never gain'd the Ground it did in former Days: for, where's the Sense, or rather how ridiculous is it for us to attribute any *healing-virtue* to the *calcined Vitriol* sprinkled upon the *bloody-Cloth* and the *Instrument* which gave the wound; indeed, he orders the *Wound* also to be sprinkled with the *Powder*, but such sprinkling only ties up the Mouths of the bleeding-Vessels, without imparting any *Balsamic-quality* to the Wound. Therefore, I say, it is resting the *Limb* or *Body* properly, as is at the same time directed by the *Knight* to his patients, which the greatest Stress is to be laid on, for Reasons before cited, and herein we may observe that

great

great Truth, viz. Cures are oftener attributed to wrong than to right Agents; and, for my own part, I must ingeniously declare, that I seldom meet with a Man that understands the Reason of things, altho' all Men are free enough of their Advice, as well as positive in their Opinion, with respect to this or that Medicine or Application performing *unheard of Wonders*, &c. &c. &c. And the more so, provided the *Nostrum* has luckily been handed down from *Father to Son*, thro' a whole Generation of *Blockheads*.

Cures very often attributed to wrong Agents.

A *Nostrum* handed down from Generation to Generation, the Author ridicules such things.

What I would infer from the aforesaid Doctrine is this, viz. the more Rest any Animal has, in Cases of *Wounds, Bruises, Strains*, &c. the better, and altho' a Horse is apt to stand upon his Feet when he feels pain and Anguish in his Limbs, yet such Horse should be forced down in a *large Stall*, by the Method laid down in my *First Volume of Farriery Improv'd*, sold by *Shuckburgh and Clark*, Booksellers in *London*, and by that means, a Flux of Humours or rather, what we may Call a Stagnation of the Blood and Humours, the Forerunner of an Inflammation of one sort is prevented, and the Wound, in such case, will heal of itself (as we say) provided the Constitution of the *Animal* be of that Nature, as to render the *Blood* balsamic and friendly to the *Sore*; but to return to the Gravel in Horses.

Wounds in good Constitutions will heal of themselves if the Patient rest long enough.

I have said, that all the *Sand, Dirt*, or other extraneous-Bodies, should be carefully cut out and scraped out; and this, I say, should be done carefully for Reasons before cited. And,

When you have pared away all the Blackness, you may dress the Part with the following *Ointment*, viz.

“ Take of Turpentine, two Ounces; Rosin and Burgundy-pitch, of each one Ounce; Bees-wax one Ounce and half; fresh Butter, four Ounces; French-verdigrease finely powder'd, half an Ounce.”

Ointment for a gravelled Horse.

Clarify

Clarify the Butter, and, after melting the hardest Substances first, put in the other, and last of all the *powder'd-Verdigrease*; and stir the whole about 'till 'tis very near cold, otherwise the *Ointment* will be more sharp at the Bottom than Top.

It is necessary there should be some *Butter* or *Grease* in this Ointment, altho' I am satisfied such things in general, had much better be left out, especially in Compositions to be appli'd to Wounds in Horses: For these require *strongly degestive-Medicines*, otherwise fungous or proud-Flesh will sprout up fast, and this of consequence must retard the healing of the Wound; but, as to the Hoof of a Horse, it is like a Man's Nail, as I have hinted, and requires something softening and unctuous, when it is faulty; and therefore *Capt. Burdon* is not out, when he directs the Horse's Foot that is gravell'd to be put into a warm *Poultis* with Hog's-lard in, tho', by the by, I do not think the *Captain* has ordered *Grease* enough to be added to the *boil'd-Turnips*, or other *Greens* as he mentions; therefore, I dare say, the best way will be to clap a Print of fresh Butter upon the Sole of the Horse's Foot, and thrust it in well between the *Shoe* and *Hoof*, covering it with moist Cow's-dung afterwards.

A proper Application to ease a Horse's Foot.

The Author fears being censured for talking like an Apothecary.

Nature the best Guide.

This will soften the *Hoof*; or, if I was not to talk like an *Apothecary*, viz. foreign to *vulgar Capacities*, I should say, that *greasy Poultises* apply'd to pain'd Parts, where the *Fibres* are, as it were crisp'd and corrugated, help to relax and soften such *Fibres*, and thereby contribute towards the Ease of *Animals* in distress; and, more especially, as such things, by their softening Quality, give more room to the *included Humours* to be disposed of according to the Order of *Nature*; which, of all others, must certainly be the most beneficial both to *human* and *brute Creatures*.

I need not set down any other Method or Form of Management for the Cure of a *gravell'd Foot*, seeing

seeing one good *Ointment* is as good as ten thousand; and, as to *drawing-Ointments, Plaisters, &c.* 'tis all a meer Jest, for there is no such thing in Nature; I mean, there is no *Ointment* or *Plaster*, which has the Property of drawing *Gravel, Splints, Plaisters,* or other extraneous Bodies out of *Horses Feet*, nor indeed, out of any of the Parts of *Animal-bodies*, altho' it is a very common Expression amongst the *Vulgar* to say, such or such a thing will draw out a *Thorn, Splinter, &c.*

What I have said with respect to the *Gravel* in the *Foot*, may suffice with respect to a *Prick* in the *Foot* with a *Nail*, or any sharp-pointed Body; by reason, keeping the *Horse* in the *Stable*, and applying a *softening Poultis* full of *Grease*, will ease the *Pain* and *Anguish*; and, by such means also, the *Hoof* will be more easily pared away where necessary, and the aforesaid *Ointment* apply'd to the Part affected will perform the Cure. Yet, always keep in mind my Advice given a-while ago, *viz.* Do not suffer the *Farrier* to rip up your *Horse's Foot* on every slight Occasion; for, if you do, it will (most frequently) grow curled, and have the Aspect of a tender *beaten-Hoof*.

Farriers, we should not suffer them to rip up a *Horse's Hoof* too much.

There is an old Saying amongst *Blacksmiths* (of the better sort I may say, because many of 'em are exceedingly ignorant) and it is this, *viz.* when they speak about shoeing a *Horse* into the *Quick*, they pretend to puzzle us with their quaint Expression of, *before behind, behind before*, which is no more, in the main, than that the *Quick* of a *Horse's Hoof* lies near the *Heels* of his *Fore-feet*, and near the *Sprun* or *Spurn*, which is the *Fore-part* of the *Hinder-feet*, and therefore every *Smith* should beware of coming too near those Parts of *Horse's Hoofs* in shoeing.

The *Quick* in a *Horse's Hoof* how it lies.

There is a Law against *Blacksmiths* for Damages, when they shoe a *Horse* in the *Quick*; and it is a great pity, there is not the same Remedy against ignorant Blunderers of other Professions; such as the

The Ignorance of a blundering Lawyer not punishable by our Laws.

Clap in the Sinew defined.

The Cure.

A cold Charge for a Clap in the back Sinew.

the *Blundering-Doctor*, the *Blundering-Lawyer*, &c. for these do more Mischief by far: neither is the Ignorance (especially of the latter) punishable.

The next thing I shall treat upon is a *Clap* in the *Back-sinew*, as 'tis called; but why People call it a *Clap*, I am at a loss to find out; for this Ailment is (properly speaking) an *over-stretch'd Tendon*, and, unless my *Readers* had some Notion of the Property of an *Animal fibre*, which I have often mentioned, as well as a Smatch of Knowledge in *human and comparative-Anatomy*, I shall find it hard to be understood, provided I should write sensibly: However, I shall in this, as well as in all other Points I treat upon, study Brevity and Plainness, notwithstanding I may be, now and then, censured by the *Vulgar*, and deem'd to speak like an *Apothecary*, viz. foreign to common Understandings. I say then, that what is usually styl'd a *Clap in the Back-sinew*, is in plainer *English*, an *over-stretch'd Tendon*, and that a *Tendon* is the Extremity of a *Muscle*, and that both are only a Composition of *Animal-fibres*: therefore.

When a Horse *over-reaches* in his *Walk* or *Trot*, he is apt to strain the *Back-sinew*, but mostly by getting his Foot into a Hole in the Road; for, when he does this, and has a heavy Weight upon his Back beyond his natural Strength, he often catches himself so hastily upon stumbling, that he strains the *Back-sinew* or *Tendon* behind his Fore-Leg.

The Cure of this Misfortune is best establish'd by cooling Applications, such as the following, viz.

“ Take of Bole-armoniac, four Ounces; Whites
 “ of Eggs, Number ten; stir these well, and add
 “ thereto as much strong Port-vinegar, either
 “ white or red, as will make it of the Consistence
 “ of a pretty stiff Poultis, and apply it upon thin
 “ Leather all along the Sinew and Part affected
 “ after

"after the Leg has been well bathed and washed
"with Warm Water, and wiped dry with an easy
"Hand."

Captain Burdon directs his Turnip-poultis in this Case, as well as in most other outward Ailments in Horses; so that one would almost believe it of kin to *Hudibras's Sword-handel*, which served for *Fight and Dinner both*; but all the good which proceeds from that *Application*, is a sort of kindly Warmth, such as that of the Steam of hot Water or the like; which, in some measure, eases the Pain and Anguish of the Part that is inflamed.

Capt. Burdon's Turnip-poultis mentioned

If your Horse will lie down and ease his Leg, it will do him more Service than any *Application* you can be told of, altho' there are a hundred Receipts, I may say, that are famed for performing such Cures, and consequently handed down from the *wife father* to the *wiser Son*, amongst the *sacred Archives* of the Family, which, on examining, appear to be worse *Compositions*, than ever entered the Heads of *Nicholas Culpepper* or *William Salmon* in our way; or *Markham* or *Blundeville* in the way of *Farriery*.

Common Receipts in Families censured.

I have been told a great many Secrets and *Nostrums* for the Cure of a Clap in the *Sinew*, and even heard it insisted on, that such or such a thing would perform to admiration, and set the Horse to rights in one Night's time; but as *Reason* and the Knowledge of the *Animal-æconomy* must guide us, we only give ear to, or rather, out of Good-manners, allow a *Gentleman* to tell his Story in praise of the *Application*, yet keep our Thoughts to ourselves, rather than create Disputes before an unlearned Audience.

The Author thinks it ill Manners to contradict Gentlemen too much, when they are opinionated with respect to their *Nostrums*.

There is a *Farrier* some where on the *London-Road* from *Lancashire*, that, in Cases of over stretched Sinews, I mean, in a Clap of the *Back sinew*, applies *Spirit of Wine* and *Oil of Vitriol*, in about the Proportion of two of the *first* to one of the

A Nostrum for a Clap in the back Sinew.

the *latter*, which is said to do Wonders; and indeed, the thing is not out, provided the *Relaxation* is not violent, and an Inflammation and Flux of Humours already come on.

The way of using it, is to bathe the *Sinew* now and then with it cold, though I would desire some *hard banded Fellow* to rub it on, whose Skin would not be much hurt by the Sharpness of the Liquor rather than do it myself.

Ignorant
Men often
fancy they
perform
Cures where-
in they had
no other
Hand than
to obstruct
Nature in
her Opera-
tions for the
Benefit of
the Patient.

People often judge of things in a wrong Light; for when a Horse happens to get only a slight Hurt of the kind I am speaking of, which would go off even of itself (as we say) in a small Space of time, the ignorant Person who applies his *Nostrum* fondly believes he has performed a wonderful Cure; whereas, perhaps, it's nothing so, but that the Hurt was slight, and therefore would have gone off in the same time altho' nothing had been applied; and indeed, I have the greatest Reason to believe, that it fares thus in most Cases whatsoever, with respect to outward as well as inward Diseases, both in *human* and *brute-Creatures*; that is, so sure as any ignorant Person happens to apply this or that *Medicine* in nick of time, when *Nature* has performed the *Feat*; I say, when this so falls out, the *Vulgar* are ready to attribute the Success to the *ill contrived-Gallimaufrey* or *Hotch-potch* of a Composition, that has neither *Sense* nor *Reason* in the Contrivance; however, *as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, &c.*

Claps in the
Sinews
are cured in
a longer or
shorter time
according to
the Degree
of Relaxati-
on of the Fi-
bres and Heat
of the Part.

In fine, Claps in the *Back sinews*, or, in other words, *relaxed Fibres*, are curable in a longer or shorter Space of time according to the Degree of Affection; that is, if the Sinew is much strained, and a Flux of Humours brought on, occasioned by the Tension and Heat of the Parts, in this Case, I say, Rest and Time, together with a wide Stall, or turning out to Grass is the best Cure, provided we first bleed the Horse in any Part of the Body, and lessen the Quantity, and thereby prevent that

Fluid

Fluid from acquiring too much of a *feverish Heat* which otherwise it would be apt to do from Pain and Restlessness, the two inseparable Companions of a *strained Sinew*.

Some are for bleeding in the Spurn-vein in these Cafes; but such *Farriers* are ignorant of the *Doctrine of Revulsion*, which to explain, would at present exceed my narrow Bounds.

I have seen many Degrees of a *Clap in the Sinew*, and some there are, that can scarce ever be cured, altho' *firing* and *blistering* has been made use of; for, altho' the Horse may step upright upon his lame Leg, yet, when he comes to hard Pinching, the *Cord* will again give way; but this is when a Horse has been let-down or broken-down in the *Sinew*, so as that his Foot-lock almost touched the Ground when he was upon his Walk.

If your Horse happens to get a Strain in his *Back-sinew* on a Journey, and that he is a valuable Horse, never hazard his growing worse by pressing him on, but rather leave him to the Care of some *honest-farmer*, (for I bar almost all kinds of *Farriers* whatsoever, they are so abominably ignorant, and consequently too fond of applying this or that foolish Composition) I say, leave him with some honest Farmer, who has Courage sufficient to keep off all *Demy-Doctors*, and Sense enough to know, that *a great many things, go to all things*, and by this means, you will stand a much better Chance to receive your Horse again sound and well, than by committing him to the Care of any *Farrier* that I know of either in *England*, or any other of the four *Capital Kingdoms* thro' which I have travelled.

I dare say, it requires as long a time for a Horse to be thoroughly well recovered of a *Clap*, I mean a severe *Clap* in the *Back-sinew*, as it does for that of a *broken Leg*; and, in my Opinion, a Winter's running is little enough in such Cafes; but indeed, slight Hurts (as I have said before)

they

Claps in the Sinew, some of them never to be cured.

Better to leave a lame Horse with an honest Farmer, than with an unskilful Farrier.

Clap in the Sinew, if a severe one, a Winter's running little enough to cure it.

they will go off sooner by applying the *cold-Charge* of *Bole-armoniac*, *Whites of Eggs* and *Wine-vinegar*; no matter which sort, and to repeat it as it dries.

Shoulder-slip.

The *Shoulder-slip* is *Coufin-german* to the *Clap in the Back-sinew*; for they are both *relaxed Fibres* that want to restore themselves to their natural *Tensity*; and it is *Rest* and *Ease*, together with a prone-Posture of the Body, which is most likely to effect a Cure, and really *Rest* will do more good, either to *Man* or *Beast* that has got a Strain, than any *Drug* or *Composition* of the Shops, as before remarked, how well soever contrived or recommended; and, as to that so common thing,

Spirit of Wine and Camphire has not the Effect as commonly imagined, and why.

viz. Spirit of Wine camphorated, it is as erroneously made use of as any Application whatsoever, because *this*, as well as all other *spirituous Mixtures*, have a quite different Effect upon the *Animal-fibres*, than that which is commonly imagined; the Truth of which is demonstrated by the late learned *Boerhaave*, in his *chemical*, as well as other *Lectures*, which it would do well for Gentlemen of Leisure and Penetration to peruse.

The Author recommends the Study of the late Dr.

Boerhaave's chemical Lectures.

Captain Burdon gives us his Notions in four Lines, with respect to our judging of a Horse Shoulder-slipt, or Back-sinew-strained; and, if I remember right, 'tis this, *viz.*

Capt. Burdon's Account of the Signs of a Shoulder-slip and Back Sinew-Strain.

“ If in the *Back sinew*, he will lift his Toe off the Ground and step short though downright lame; but if in the *Shoulder*, he will drag his Toe as he walks.”

The Author's Account of ditto.

This is a good *Description*, and is pretty near the Mark; for many times the *Farriers* are deceived (altho' they are exceedingly positive in Opinion) and mistake the one of these for the other, yet in the main, it requires a nice *Hand* and discerning *Eye*, rightly to distinguish the Difference, more especially when the *Back-sinew* is only slightly strained

strain'd : but when the Hurt is violent, we feel the Leg hot, and the *Sinew* thicker than that of the other Side ; and as to the *strain'd Shoulder*, no Difference of Heat or Swelling can be perceived, unless by a very nice Hand indeed : However, if the Leg continues cool after twenty-four Hours standing, I mean, twenty-four Hours after the Hurt received, we may reasonably determine the Misfortune to be lodged in the *Shoulder*, and accordingly proceed to oil him with the following, viz.

Take Oil of Turpentine, two Ounces ; Oil of Swallow and Petroleum, of each half an Ounce. Mix.

Oils for a Shoulder-slip.

Let this be well rubb'd in, and the Horse stir'd a little after it to prevent his being restless from the Warmth of the Application.

Some heat the *Oils* in with a hot Fire-shovel, or the like ; but I think it best, to heat the Shoulder well before he's rubb'd, and this may be done with a Piece of flat Iron heated pretty hot, and held about a Span from the Part, and by that means the Pores in his Skin will become more open to receive the Benefit.

It is no uncommon thing, nay, I know it is very common for *Farriers* to make Mistakes with relation to Strains in Horses Legs, &c. for they will sometimes tell you, the Hurt is in the *Coffin joint*, *Fetlock joint*, &c. when, ten to one, it is in the Shoulder or Elbow-joint below ; however, all we can do is to try with our Hand all Places which may possibly occasion the Horse to halt ; and, if there is a preternatural Heat more than about the same part on the opposite Side, we may conclude the Misfortune to be situate accordingly.

Farriers often mistake the Part affected, and fancy a Horse lame in a different Place.

There are several small Sinews about the *Fetlock joint*, which often suffer from Strains, and their outward Coats therefore start up into (what we call) *Wind-galls*. The Cure consists mostly in cooling the Parts with the following *Cold-charge*, and suffering the Horse to lie idle, rather at *Grass*

The Cure of Wind-galls.

E

than

than in the House, and, the longer this is consented to, the better.

The *Cold-charge* for Strains in the Fetlock.

Cold-charge
for Strains.

“ Take the Lees of strong Wine, either Red
“ or White, or Wine-vinegar, to the Quantity of
“ about half a Pint, and add thereto, of common
“ Bole-armoniac in Powder, one Pound; (which
“ you should have afforded for 6 *d.*) To these put
“ the Whites of six Eggs, and beat all well toge-
“ ther; and apply it thick in the form of a *Poul-*
“ *tis*, which must be renew'd as it dries.”

Strains re-
quire Rest.

If the Quantity of *Powder* be too much or too little for that of the *Wine-lees*, it may be altered so, as to make it of the Consistence of thick Honey.

Strains frequently, as well as *Twistings* in the Joints, happen on a Journey, without any sensible heat, or outward appearance of Swelling, so that *Farriers* often mistake the Place where the Ailment lies; however, if the Part can be discovered, I think, the *Cold charge* as aforesaid, most promising of Cure, but in all Cases of Strains, it is absolutely necessary to suffer the Horse, either totally to rest, or else only to travel very easy, nay exceeding easy Stages, according to the Degree of the Disorder, seeing nothing in Nature can be worse than too violent Motion, where Accidents of this kind happen to the *Joints* or *Sinews*; and, as to *Rorwelling*, 'tis a Jest, for it has no relation to the Cure, altho' the same may be erroneously attributed to such Proceedings; for, tho' the Lameness go off after *Rorwelling*, I insist upon it, it was not the Number of *Rorwells*, but the Rest from Business, and Length of Time, which were the main Agents.

I have seen many *Running-horses*, and have had several myself, that were troubled with *Wind-galls*, occasioned from the Stress put upon the Sinews in their Exercise, &c. and have observed, that in the *Spring*, if such Horses had had Ease in *Win-*

ter,

ter, the *Wind-galls* would have appeared very small, and many of them quite fallen, yet on hard Exercise they would start up afresh: so that when a Horse is wind gall'd pretty much, I imagine there is scarce any Cure; or, if there is, by the Method of striking a *Fleam* into them, as is sometimes done, and applying corrosive-Powders afterwards, I say, tho' this Practice may now and then succeed, I think it oftener does harm by causing greater Misfortunes, seeing *Wind-galls* are, in general, more reasonably term'd *Blemishes* than *Distempers*; and, if I was on the *Jury* of Trial of a Cause where *general-Warranty* of a Horse's Soundness was the Point in Dispute, I should give it for the Dealer who sold the Horse, provided there was no other Objection besides a few *Wind-galls*; because there is not one Horse in ten without such Tumours, either about the *Houghs* or *Fetlock-joints*, and yet such Horses may do their Business as well as any other.

There is a famous Fellow somewhere in the South of *England*, that sells a *Nostrum* for the Cure of *Wind-galls*. I have forgot what Town he lives in, but am well informed, that his *Secret* is (what he may call) *Oil of Pitch*; but there is no such *Oil* prepared, that I know of, therefore it must be the *Pis-salæum Indicum* of the Shops, which is what we term *Barbadoes tar*, tho' indeed the *Latin Word* seemingly implies *Oil of Pitch*, *q. d. picis Oleum*; for this is a very penetrating thing, and may perhaps do service in these Cases, provided the Horse be turned out for some time, and the *Fetlock-joints* or *Houghs* (if the Tumours are there) be rubb'd with it now and then.

Barbadoes-tar; a Secret for the Cure of *Wind-galls*.

I shall now proceed to the Cure of *Coughs* and *Colds*, so common to Road-horses in particular; and first,

A Cough or Cold (as 'tis called) is perceived by the Horse looking heavy and dull; and when 'tis severe,

severe, his Eyes run, and a kind of *Gleet* is discharged at his Nose.

Molten-grease, an unintelligible Piece of Jargon.

Colds in general are occasioned by too sudden cooling Horses when heated, or by giving them cold Water when in such a State of Body; I have seen several Horses become *Phthisicky*, nay even Broken-winded, by riding them Belly-deep in cold Water, when they were upon a Sweat; and this the Farriers call by the Name of *Molten grease*, a Term as unintelligible as the rest of their *Jargon*, with which they fill our Ears on every Occasion.

Lungs, Brain and Cuts of Animals soonest affected by Colds, and why.

The *Lungs* of every Creature are very susceptible of Impression, as well as the *Brain* and *Bowels*, and therefore these Parts are most generally affected, when the *perspirable Matter*, designed to go off through the Pores in the Skin, is hindered and obstructed by *cold-Air*, or a *cold Body* applied either inwardly or outwardly, such as Water, which causes a Constipation, as we term it, and shuts those *Outlets*, and this want of Care in the Owner of a Horse, is often the Cause of *Coughs*, *Purpiveness*, *Broken wind*, &c. as well as the Cause of the *Staggers*, and many kinds of *Fewers* and other Distempers; for what Disorder can we mention, wherein catching Cold may not be the *primary Cause*? or what Tumults are there, in the Blood and Juices, which this *obstructed perspirable-Matter* is not able to raise? Surely none; therefore, I would advise every Man to be careful, especially in Winter, how his Horse lodges, as well as himself, particularly at Night.

Chest-founder'd, the Farriers do not understand what they would be at by the Term.

When a Horse has got a Cold that fixes strongly at his *Lungs*, or *Brain*, and that it does not run off at his Nose in some Days, in this Case, the *Farrier* will tell you he is *Chest-founder'd*, though this indeed is another of their *Terms* which carries no Meaning along with it; however, the *Doctor* then orders his *Cordial-drench*, with *Aniseed*, *Turmeric*, *Lang-pepper*, *Grains of Paradise*, *Diapente*, &c.

&c. and if that will not do, with a little *Balsam of Sulphur* anisated, mixed with warm Ale and Treacle, he is at the End of the *Chapter*. But

There is nothing better for a Horse that has got a Cold, than my *Cordial-ball*, as described Page 53, for that frequently given, dissolved in *Beerish Malt-Liquor*, will conduce more than any thing else towards the Cure, and, at the same time, guard the *Lungs* against that irritating sharp-Humour that erodes and destroys the natural-mucous or slippery-Covering which spreads over the Ends of the *Nerves* and small hair-like Vessels in those Parts of the Body, as well as the Broncha or Wind pipe.

Cordial-
ball for
Colds.

The *Ball* must be given for a Fortnight twice a Day, about an Ounce for a Dose, and dissolve it in Stale ale milk-warm, or rather put it between his Grinders, and let him chew upon it for an Hour or two, without eating Hay or Grass, and afterwards give him Oat-meal and Water, or what we call White-water lukewarm, stirring him gently about, both before and after Watering.

Bleeding in the *Thigh vein* is proper when the Cold is violent; seeing a *Plethora*, or over-great-Fulness is brought on from the obstructed-perspirable-Matter lodged in the Vessels and Habit of the Body.

Bleeding in
the Thigh-
vein proper
in Colds.

I have mentioned the *Thigh-vein* to draw Blood from, in Cases where the *Head, Glands of the Throat, &c.* are affected by a Cold, tho' if Blood be taken from any *Vein* at all, it will do nearly as well, there not being so very much in the Doctrine and Disputes which respect what we term *Revulsion*.

Revulsion,
the Doctrine
of it not so
much to the
purpose, ex-
cept in very
acute Dis-
tempers.

I shall, before I pass over the present Subject, just mention something worth the Notice of every Gentleman, which is this, *viz.*

In all *Lentors* or Viscidities of the Blood, as in Cases of the *Farcy*, and the like, Bleeding will cause the remaining *Fluid* to move more quick,

provided there is a due Strength and Elasticity in the *Solids*, such as the *Muscular-flesh*, *Coats* of the *Veins* and *Arteries*, &c. and it will also become more thin and warm, which shews the Necessity of *Pblebotomy* in these Distempers. Again,

Bleeding
has different
Effects upon
Animals,
according to
the present
State of the
Blood at the
time of the
Operation,
and why.

Where there is a *Plethora*, or over-great Fulness from a Debauch in Mankind, or from a *Surfeit* in *Brute-creatures*, so that Perspiration, or that insensible Sweating (if I may so call it) is impeded and hindered; in this Case, I say, Bleeding will cause the remaining Mass to circulate slower, and become cooler.

In the first Case, a Diminution of the Resistance in the *Blood-vessels*, such as is the Blood and Humours, I say, diminishing the Quantity of Blood will increase the *contractile-Powers* of those Vessels, and consequently make the *Arteries* beat faster, and circulate their Contents with greater Velocity. But, in the latter Case, a Diminution of a Quantity of a spirituous Blood, will lessen the Quantity of *Spirit* secreted or separated therefrom in the *Brain*, the Consequence of which will be, that the *Heart* and *Arteries* will not contract so often, nor so strongly as before, and therefore will the *Blood* move more *slow*, and become more *cool*.

Blood,
whence the
Heat of it
arises.

Delirium
in Fevers
true Reason
of it.

Hence we may learn, how and in what manner *Cures* are perform'd by *Bleeding* in several Disorders, although by that Operation the Blood may, with as much reason, be said to become cooler in one *Disease*, while it may be heated in *another*; for the Heat of the *Blood* depends upon the quick Pulsation of the *Arteries*, seeing *Heat* is the Effect of a rapid Motion, and therefore the true Reason of Watchfulness and *Delirium* in *Fevers*, proceeds from the too great Quantity of *Animal spirits* separated in the *Brain* by the too frequent Pulsation of the *Heart* and *Arteries*; for if a given Number of Pulsations or Beatings of the *Heart*, separate a given Quantity of *Animal spirits*, in any given time, surely, a
greater

greater Number of those *Beatings*, must, if performed in the like given time, produce a greater Quantity of *Animal-spirits*; and, for this reason, if we can only cool the *Blood*, by laying a *Clog* upon the *Cause* of its too exalted Motion, we perform the *Cure*; but then again, we are rightly to consider beforehand, whether such *Fever* is brought on primarily, by too great a Redundancy in the *Animal-spirits*, as from *High-living*, &c. or, it is the *Blood* itself, that was originally faulty, that is, whether the *Blood* was so diseased, as to put the *Spirits* into Disorder; or, the *latter* the Occasion of the violent Motion in the *Blood* by their too great Superfluity brought on as aforesaid.

Fever the different Sorts of them.

There is no doubt but *Horses* have what we term *Animal-spirits*, as well as *Men*; but then their *Nerves* are not subject to so many Disorders by far, because the *Brain* is nothing like so active; I mean, the *Faculty* of *Ratiocination* in *Brutes*, is as, it were, dead, altho' they are endowed with something like it, *viz.* drawing Inferences, as we may observe by several of their Actions, in which we also see one *Horse* much wiser than another; but to return to the *Cure* of *Colds*.

Horses, they have not so many nervous Disorders as Mankind, and why.

I have hinted before, that *Colds* are the Effect of *obstructed-Perspiration*, and that keeping a *Horse* warm covered, giving him my *Cordial-ball*, with moderate Exercise, and a good deal of Patience, is most likely to perform the *Cure*.

Colds, a good deal of Patience required in the Cure of them.

I say a good deal of Patience, because some *Colds* are a long time before they break (as the common Saying is) and, as a *Horse* cannot expectorate or spit up the *Matter of the Cold*, therefore it must run off by the *Nose*; and really, if we observe, we may find such severe *Colds*, as that *Horses* should appear broken winded for at least two or three Months, and run at the *Nose* as if *glander'd*, and yet do well at last, provided we religiously keep to the *Medicine* and *Regimen* before spoken of. And,

Glanders
(when confirmed)
there is no
Cure.

As to the *Glanders* (when confirmed) I apprehend there is no *Cure*, because the cartilaginous or *spongy-Bones* in the Horses Nose, are become carious and rotten, by the Acrimonies of the *Humours* continually flowing over them; therefore the first Loss is best, *viz.* knock him on the Head: and give him the *Dogs*.

Glanders,
not contagious.

I would be understood, that no Horse *effectually* glander'd, and he is so when he runs Corruption at his Nose, of a bad Colour, such as *blackish*, *greenish*, or *bloody*, together with an ill-Smell or Savour; this Horse is fitter for a Kennel of Hounds than any thing else; although the Distemper is not contagious or catching, notwithstanding it is one of the most nauseous to the Eye, and offensive to the Nose of any I am acquainted with.

It would be endless to enumerate the many Evils which proceed from taking *Cold*, not only in *Brutes* but *human-Bodies*; so that the late *famous Physician*, as well as *facetious Companion*, in the Reigns of *King William* and *Queen Anne*, might very well answer the Gentleman that apply'd to him in a careless Way for the Cure of a Cold, as he did, *viz.*

Dr. Ratcliffe
mentioned.

Says the Gentleman, Doctor, I have got a *severe Cold*, what must I do? A severe Cold, says *Radcliffe*; why, what the *D——* I would you have? meaning by such Answer, that most *Illnesses* proceed from *Colds*.

Colds generally affect those Parts of the Body as are most susceptible of Impression, and such are the *Brain*, *Lungs*, and *Guts of Animals*; for when that perspirable Matter (mentioned by *Sanctorius* the *Italian Physician*, and others) is retained in the *Blood* and *Habit* of the Body, by a Constipation of the *Pores* in the *Skin*, I say, when this is the Case, *Nature* endeavours to throw off the Enemy by some other *Outlet*, such as the *Mouth*, *Nose*, *Fundament*, *Urine*, &c. and therefore, to promote some of these Discharges in due time, is the Business of every *Physician*, as well as of every *Farrier*;

rier; and, as the *Brain* is one of the largest, nay, I may truly say, much the largest *Gland* of the whole *Body*, there is separated from thence, a prodigious Quantity of purulent or ichorous-Matter, when the Blood happens to be over-loaded as aforesaid; and again, some Part of the sharp Humour passing down the *Trachea*, or *Wind-pipe*, the *Lungs* are thereby excited to violent Agitations in order to discharge the Enemy; and in human Bodies also, this *ichorous-Running* at the Nose in *Colds*; is often of so sharp and corrosive a Nature, that it erodes and brings off the Skin of the Upper-lip, where it runs along.

The *Guts* of *Animals* are likewise affected by *Colds*; for the Matter (as we call it) which should have transuded by the *Pores*, is, by a kind of Reverberation, thrown back upon the *Bowels*, and goes off, either by a Looseness, or by flatulent and windy Crepitations; and, in this Case also, the *Glands* of the *Intestines* are so irritated by the Sharpness of the *Humour* that passes off by the Fundament, that it almost excoriates or brings off the inner-Lining of Part of the *alimentary-Tube*, together with slimy and bloody-Stools; insomuch that a *Gangrene* or *Mortification* of the Bowels is always threatened, and sometimes brought on. These, I mean, are the frequent Effects of *Colds*, or Perspiration obstructed in *human-Bodies*; but as to *Horses*, they are not so subject to *Diarrhæas* or *Loosenesses*, by reason of their prone-Posture of Body, which gives a kind of Check to the flowing of the *Excrements*, &c. And indeed, if we would consider, we may observe, that many Distempers in *Horses* (as I have already said) proceed from their natural Position of *Body*, so that we might as well refine a little upon that Subject, as *Louis Cornaro* (I think his Name was) did in his way, when he wrote, his Book, *De Morbis Artificum*; wherein he treats of the particular Distem-

Diarrhæas, or *Loosenesses*, *Horses* are not so subject to them as *Men*, and why.

Louis Cornaro mentioned.

pers peculiarly incident to different *Trades* and *Professions*.

Nature, we
must attend
her Opera-
tion.

The grand Point to be observed throughout the whole of the *Cure of Distempers* is this, *viz.* Follow Nature, for digested, not crude-Humours are to be help'd off; and, no doubt of it, Nature points out the particular Discharge, so that if we assist her properly, and take care to prevent the offending-Matter from injuring the Parts as it passes along to the proper *Emun&ory* or Outlet; we do all, that any wise and experienced-Physician can do; and he who pretends to perform more, may also pretend to turn the Moon with his Heels, but I can choose whether or no I believe him.

Lastly when the Brain is greatly loaded from Cold, take some of the following Powder, and blow it up the Horse's Nostrils pretty high with a Piece of hollow-Kex, as they call it in some Places, which is the Herb *Hemlock* that grows upon Stalks that are hollow, and which Boys shoot their little Darts thro' when they blow them out of their Mouths.

This, or a Piece of Elder-wood, with the Pith out, is most proper for the purpose, provided it is ten Inches long or near it.

The Powder is thus prepared, *viz.*

A Powder
to make a
Horse's
Nose run in
a Cold.

“ Take of the Herb, called *Affarabacca*, which is shaped like the Garden Scurvy-grafs, only it is larger and of a darker green; I say, take of the Powder of this Herb when dried, half an Ounce, and of the Powder of *Marjoram*, one Ounce: mix these together, and blow it up the Horse's Nostrils twice or three times a day, as Occasion offers, that is, till his Nose run much Rheum, &c. and keep his Head and Throat well covered, or it may open the Glands so much as that he may get more Cold.”

There

There are several other *Errhines*, or Sneezing-powders; but this is the best and safest, as well as least painful, and will make the Nose run like a Tap, as we say; neither is there any thing better in common and nervous Head-achs in human Bodies, or for Colds that affect the Head, if used now and then, in the manner of *Tobacco-snuff*, and the Ears and Throat kept warm when one's Nose runs; for it may be said to purge the Head more than any thing I know of, excepting the *Mineral-Turbith*, and some other more dangerous Preparations of the *Chemists*.

If the Horse seems griped in the Guts, from the Cause aforesaid, let him have the following Warming-drink given him.

“ Take two Ounces of my *Cordial-ball*; half an Ounce of Grains of Paradise in Powder, and a quarter of an Ounce of Long-pepper, together with a large Nutmeg grated amongst them, and mix all up with a quart of strong mellow-Ale, and give it the Horse in a Horn as is usual, and keep him tied up from Food for two Hours, after he has been rid about a little to shake his Guts, and let loose the imprisoned Wind, which a *Trot*, of all Paces, is most likely to do.”

The Cordial-drink in a Cold.

If the Horse is costive or bound in his Body, (as the *Farriers* call it) you may give him the following *Glyster*, about twelve Hours after the aforesaid *Cordial-carminative-drink*:

“ Take Pelitory of the Wall and Mallow-leaves (either green or dried) of each three Handfuls; Caraway-seed bruised and Aniseed, of each one Ounce; Ground-ginger, half an Ounce; Electuary, called *Caryocostinum*, one Ounce; boil the Leaves, Herb and Seeds well in two Quarts of Water to three Pints, then

The Glyster for Griping in the Guts.

“ add

“ add the Ginger and the Electuary and put a
 “ Quarter of a Pound of fresh Butter, and an
 “ Ounce of Epsom-salt to the whole ; and when
 “ all is dissolved, let it be injected, very warm,
 “ up the Horse's Fundament, and his Tail tied
 “ down between his Thighs for a good while to
 “ cause him to retain it the longer. The Tail is
 “ tied down by the help of a Surcingle.”

These Methods, with Care and Patience, together with warm Mashies of *Malt*, *Bran*, and the like, will restore your Horse to Health again ; but always keep it in mind, to have a wide Stall, and clean-warm-Bedding when your Horse is any way out of Order ; for an easy Bed is often of more Service, than many of the *Opiates* in use to force *Rest*.

I had almost slipt one thing, in Cases of the *Gripes* from *Cold*, or, from any spasmodical-Cause whatever, which excites the *Fibres* of the *Guts* into those violent and painful Twitches and convulsive Contractions, and, which make a Horse tumble about and strike his Feet against his Belly ; and it is this :

To the aforesaid *Glyster* may be added, half an Ounce of *Philonium Romanum*, and it will be of great Service in quieting these torminous Maladies.

Capt. Bur-
den censured

Honest *Monsieur Burdon*, in his little Book of *Farriery*, wherein he has shewn more *Good-nature* than *Learning*, orders half a Pint of *Brandy* and the like Quantity of *Sweet-Oil* mixed, to be given in the *Gripes*, which is very injudicious.

He also advises (amongst other Methods less to the Purpose) to boil a Pound of Anniseeds in two Quarts of Ale, then to put in a Pound of Honey ; and when it is cool enough to add two Ounces of *Dis-cordium*, and to be given at three Doses, half an Hour betwixt each Dose ; which is not amiss : But,
 The

The best and most immediate Cure for the Gripes, is, "Take twenty Grains or a Scruple of *London Laudanum*, (or Extract of *Opium*) dissolve it in one Ounce of Brandy; then mix it with a Pint of white-Wine, and add two Ounces of *Diafscordium*; give it your Horse (in a Horn) Milk-warm, and clothe him well." He should rest twenty-four-hours after it, and drink plentifully of warm-Water and Oatmeal, for he will be very thirsty the Day after he takes it.

Cure for the Gripes.

If Worms be the Cause of the Gripes, as very often happens, there is no better Medicine than an *Aloes-purge* or *two*, at due Distances after giving the Horse a Quart of *Sweet-wort* the Night before the Purge, to fill the Bellies of those unwelcome Guests that are so fond of sweet things; for they will be so gorged with the *Wort*, that they cannot hold themselves in the Foldings of the *Guts*, when the *Purge* is in Operation; If *Sweet-wort* was given for three Days before the Purge, it would be still better.

Worms;
how to kill
them.

The *Purge* I would prescribe (in general) should be this, *viz.*

"Take about one Ounce of Horse-aloes, one Drachm of Diagridium, two Drachms of Salt of Tartar, and forty Drops of Oil of Juniper; mix these well, to which add about one Ounce of Flower of Brimstone, and make all up into two Balls, to be given the Horse in a Morning; and, when it purges, (which is commonly in twenty four Hours after taking) give him white-Water just lukewarm, as much as he will drink at proper Intervals."

The Purge
for Worms.

The aforefaid *Purge* will be yet more effectual against the Worms, if we add thereto about *two Scruples* of *Mercurius Dulcis* in fine Powder; for, of all Medicines, *Mercurius Dulcis* is the safest and best in these Cases, either for *Man* or *Beast*.

Sore-back.

A *Sore-back* is very common upon the Road in travelling, and more especially in young Horses, whose Backs are unused to carry Loads; therefore, to these last, a pretty large-seated-Saddle agrees best, and, every Morning, alter your Crupper a Hole or two, that it may thereby draw the Saddle back, and now and then let it also have liberty forwards, and by this means he will not carry your Weight always in the same Places, which will conduce greatly to his Ease, and keep the Skin upon his Back.

Diseases,
sooner pre-
vented than
cured.

I must own, that Sore-backs, as well as Diseases in general, are better prevented than cured, for, *Carelessness is the Root of all Evil*; therefore let your Horse's Back be cooled every time you bait him, and now and then washed with warm-Water, and wiped dry with a *Linen-cloth*, and the Saddle should also be scraped, so that no Hardness nor Inequalities remain from the Sweat, that, together with Dust, sticks round the Seat on the Pannel.

When a Horse's Back is once inflamed much, I doubt, it will be too late to keep the Skin on upon the Journey; however taking away the *Cause*, viz. altering the Pressure of the Saddle, so as the Parts least hated, may bear the Burden, and that equally; I say by this Management you will get best to your Journey's End, and with least Loss of *Leather* to your Horse, what ever you do with respect to your own Posteriors; and even in this last case, nothing is better than to cool one's Buttocks often, and ride upon a pretty large-seated Saddle.

The Author
gives his Ad-
vice how a
Traveller
may keep
the Skin up-
on his But-
tocks on a
Journey.

I know many People that can ride upon *little-Saddles*; nay, I believe, upon a bare Saddle-tree, for many Miles without *galling*, and 'tis these *Chaps* will tell me, I talk Nonsense, where I happen to enlarge a little in giving my Advice to Mankind, how they may keep in a whole Skin; but I would have these *were Adepts* know, that there

there is as much Difference between one Man and another in this respect, as between *Cheese* and *Chalk*, and I am sure, for my own part, though I ride as much as most Men, yet I am as apt to gall as any body, unless I use great Care and Caution; and for this end I declare, I have many times changed Horses with my Servant upon the Road, and mounted his *Mail-Saddle* just on purpose to ride a few Miles in ease of my Back-side; for, altho' the Saddle you ride upon, may be a very good easy Saddle, yet if you only change now and then with your Servant, you will find it better, provided the Horse is not subject to trot high. Yet,

When the Skin is really excoriated, nothing will bring it on before you rest yourself some Days; for while the *Cause* continues, the *Effect* will not cease: however, if you needs must jog on with a wry Face and fore-A—se, the best thing you can apply, is a Piece of *Diapalma-Plaister* spread thin on Womens Glove-leather a good deal larger than the Sore, and take care it does not lie in Creases or Wrinkles when you are mounted, and be sure to have a fresh Plaister every Morning and Noon after a Bait.

A Man should every now and then, be putting his Fingers before and behind his Saddle by turns, to feel whether it pinch the Horse, tho' I have seen many dull-Souls of such a callous Disposition, that they would ride a whole Day, nay, perhaps a Week together, before they would take notice, that their poor Horse's back was crushed to the very Bones; and these, no doubt, are the Men which Nature meant to walk on foot, altho' *Dame Fortune* has been in her *Airs*, and presented them with *Horses* for a time.

The Author describes some Men as unfit to ride, and tells us, that Nature meant they should walk on foot.

When your Horse happens to be crushed before or behind the *Saddle*, which is the Place the *Farriers* call the *Navel-gall*, and that it swells much, you should (as in all other Cases of *Tumours* from Crushes)

Poultis for a Crush in the Navel-gall.

Crush upon
the Navel-
gall, the
Cure.

Crushes) strive to disperse it, by applying warm greasy-Poultis's such as scalded-Bran and Hog's-lard, boiled Turnips, or the like, tho' there are some slight Crushes will yield to cold Applications, such as Whites of Eggs, *Wheat-Flower*, *Bole Armeniac* and *Vinegar*, laid thick upon Leather, larger than the swelling, and renewed as it dries.

Others use a large *Cold-sod*, and tie it on with a *Surcingle*, and *Captain Burdon* tells us of a *Hot-greasy-dish-clout*, and, in slight Cases, *Salt* and *Water* and the like, and ends the Paragraph with advising us to mind that a Horse's Furniture fit easy, for if it do not, says he, "it will damp him; " but if nothing wound or hurt him, he will travel " with *Courage*;" yet, as to the latter Part of the Story, I have seen many Horses would not travel with *Courage* altho' their Furniture should fit as easy as a Feather-bed, and, I have often thought that this Sort is, of that *Garronly-breed* which the *Irish parliament* made an *Act* against (*viz*) that the People of that Kingdom should not draw them by their *Tails*; because many a poor D—l became strunted by the barbarous Custom of drawing them that way.

An Act of
Parliament
in Ireland,
against
drawing
Horses by
the Tails.

Hurt on the
Navel-gall.

When there happens a Crush upon the *Navel-gall* it often becomes what we term an *encisted-Tumor*, because the *Matter* that forms it, is contained in a strong Skin or Bag like a Bladder; and this kind of swelling is frequently of so cold a Nature, that I have seen many of them remain for Years after the Hurt received, unless they were carefully cut out by a *Farrier*.

The Opera-
tion for the
Cure of a
Crush upon
the Navel-
gall.

The Method is, to make a long Incision, and leisurely to dissect the *Bag* of *Matter* quite out, Skin and all, and heal the Wound with the following Ointment, which I recommend as a general one in all fresh or green Wounds (as they are called.)

The com-
mon wound-
Ointment.

" Take Common turpentine half a Pound;
" Honey, one Pound and half; Hog's lard, half a
" Pound;

“ Pound ; Burgundy-pitch, twelve Ounces ; melt
 “ these well together, and, when it has been taken
 “ a while from the Fire stir in an Ounce of French-
 “ verdigrease in fine Powder, and keep stirring all
 “ about ’till it is as thick as Honey, or, so long as
 “ that the Powder cannot fall to the Bottom.”

We cannot well contrive an Ointment for Horses, without some *Oil* or *Grease* in the Composition, because of the Hair which will be apt to stick to the *Turpentine*, &c. without such softening-mixture ; however, the less *Grease* the better, especially where the Wound requires a *strong-Digestive*, as in *old Swellings* that are laid open, *Fistula's* &c. but, in recent-Wounds, where the *Native-heat* about the Part is not so deficient, we admit of more *Oil*, *Grease*, &c. in the Applications.

One thing must be observed, (*viz.*) all Ointments should be made *harder* or *softer* according to the Season of the Year, for, if you would make a Quantity for *Summer use*, you may add more of the harder Substances than you would do against *Winter*, and, if the above Ointment be required *harder* or *softer*, it may be altered accordingly.

The *Withers* of a Horse are also (through carelessness) often crushed with the *Saddle-tree*, therefore, let the *Saddle* answer the Shape of the *Back*, and, if it is new stuffed, you must give an Allowance for what you think it will run in by Pressure, and proceed as before directed about the Hurt on the Navel-gall.

The *Eyes* also are often hurt upon the Road, either by one Accident, or other, and, I have seen very bad Wounds from the Cut of a Whip, which, tho' healed with Judgment, have left Blemishes while the Horses lived, so that it is not every *petit-Maitre*, or *pert-Cockney*, that should be trusted with a Whip no more than the *Females*, who, I must confess, are very lavish of their Strokes about a Horse's

Grease or Oil, the less of these in Ointments for healing Wounds the better.

All Ointments should be prepared harder or softer, according to the Season of the Year.

Withers crush'd.

Sore Eyes by Accidents, &c.

Petit-Maitre, or pert-Cockney, these should not ride with Whips.

Horse's Head, especially if he happens to be a little dull.

All Wounds upon the Eye (if curable) will yield to the following Application, (*viz.*)

Cure of a
hurt upon
the Eye.

“ Take of the greyish, (not the redish) *Lapis Ca-
laminaris* finely levigated or powdered, half an
“ Ounce; of *Lapis Tutia*, two Drachms; of white-
“ Vitriol calcined or burnt, one Drachm and a half,
“ and, about one Scruple of French-verdigrease;
“ make these all into fine Powder, and mix them
“ well with about an Ounce of fresh well-wrought
“ Butter, and keep for Use.”

Wounds
upon the
Eyes are
long in
curing.

The way is, to strip a Feather all but the Tip, and with the help of it dipt in this Ointment warmed, to apply it to the Sore, Morning and Evening, and that too for a good Space of Time, because Wounds upon the *Eyes*, or upon any of the Parts which are subject to much *Motion*, are more difficult of Cure, for Reasons before cited, under my general Account of Wounds.

Eye, its
make and
Structure
surprisingly
fine.

A Remark
upon T-yl-r,
the famous
Oculist, who
travels
about the
Country.

It would require more time than I can spare, nay, it would fill much more Paper than the Sheets I now design for the Press, were I to enter into a Detail of the different Distempers affecting each particular Part of the Eye, I say, each particular Part, because this Organ of the Body is composed of several separate *Coats* and *Humours*, as we term them, and each distinct Part is subject to Disorders; even without affecting the whole *Globe* of the *Eye*; therefore, we are not hastily to consider this Part as a round-Ball or a meer out-Side, where all the Disorders are superficial, but rather esteem it one of the Wonders of *Omnipotence*, where the *Animal-threads* are woven into such fine *Mæanders*, that they elude our strictest Inquiries, and I am not a little surprized, I must own, to find that *Travelling-Oculist* T—yl-r. (whom I thought I had conjured down long ago) rise again, and puffing out his Nonsense in the

News-

New
his H
form
his C
It
digni
Homn
store
the E
in all
Eye-
has e
me te
is so
to tea
temp
Sort,
true
Difter
quires
not b
leader
Name
all the
but i
oculist
Knigh
say, i
Docto
fix R
the p
if, na
New
I h
ling C
to Sig
presen
will f
only
couch

News-Papers, pretending he can turn the *Moon* with his *Heels*, altho' I am satisfied, he is only about his former pitch of Knowledge, and therefore, playing his *Cups* and *Balls* as usual.

It so happens, you must know, that this so dignified and distinguished Gentleman, this *Habile-Homme*, can couch a *Cataract*, I mean, he can restore the *Blind* to *Sight*, provided the Disease of the Eye be a *laudable Cataract*; and this is his all in all, his *Omnia mea mecum*, &c. except a little *Eye-water* and the like, which every *old-Woman* has experienced to do service for *sore-Eyes*: But let me tell the *Reader*, that the *Couching* a *Cataract*, is so easy to a steady-hand, that I durst even venture to teach a sensible Person how to judge of that Distemper of the Eye, and also to cure the *laudable Sort*, in the Compass of half a Day; whereas, a *true Knowledge* of the Parts of the *Eye*, and the Distempers affecting each particular *Coat*, &c. requires some Months to attain; and again, it must not be one of your *plumbeum Caput's*, one of your *leaden-headed Fellows*, that can scarce write his own Name, will ever arrive at the Mark, altho' he had all the Opportunity of Instruction in the World; but it is merry enough to see how the *present oculist to-his-Majesty*, this almost every thing, this *Knight of Portugal*, too forsooth, I assure you, I say, it is exceedingly diverting to see this *grand-Doctor*, wheeling it about in his *Machine* drawn by six *Rosinantes* from Town to Town, and making the poor deluded People *stare* and *gape* at him, as if, nay, far more than they would do at a *second Newton*.

I know, it may be answered, that this *traveling Oculist* has done good, by restoring the *Blind* to *Sight*, which I readily confess, but, let me be present at the tossing of the *Juggling-box*, and, I will soon discover the *Slight of Hand*, whereby he only shews those to *publick View*, which he has couched for the Cure of *laudable-Cataracts*; whereas,

Common People, they are deluded by specious Pretences, and are not proper Judges of Merit.

the

the Bulk of his Patients return *re-infecta*, and, in the short Space of *seven Years*, are sunk in the great *Abyss* of *Oblivion*, never to bewail the *loose-Corns* they had been stript of, at the time he formerly shewed himself in this so publick Manner. But lest I should take up too much time with this *gilded-Butterfly*, let me hasten to my *Text*, viz.

As there are so many Distempers incident to the Eyes of *Horses*, as well as *Men*, it will not be possible for me, at present, to give the Reader a true *Idea* of them, therefore I shall mention a *Powder* and *Eye-water*, and then have done upon that Head.

When a Horse's Eye happens to be hurt by a Lash of a *Whip* or *Twig*, you may blow in the following Powder Night and Morning, but it should be used a good while.

Powder for
a Hurt upon
the Eye.

“ Take of *Lapis Calaminaris* and *Lapis Tutia*,
“ finely prepared in Powder, of each two Drachms;
“ of white Vitriol and Alum (calcined or burnt to-
“ gether upon a very Clean red-hot Fire-Shovel,
“ being first powdered) of each half an Ounce;
“ mix these together with the other, and keep the
“ whole in a Bottle that is dry and warm'd, well
“ cork'd for Use.”

A great
Number of
Ingredients
in a Composi-
tion, no
Sign of its
being any
better for it,
altho' it
may appear
more pom-
pous to the
vulgar

I know, there are many Things might be added to the above *Powder*, such as the Bone of the *Scuttle-Fish* levigated, a Thing in mighty Esteem for *Films* and *Specks* upon the Eyes, as also *Verdigrease*, *Roman-vitriol*, and the like, but, what I have ordered, is the *Bas*s of all proper *Eye-powders*, and therefore, to add any thing to it, would only clog, rather than be any Addition to its Virtues; so that, he who pins his *Faith* upon the Number of *Ingredients* in a *Composition*, rather than upon a few *well-chosen-Drugs*, is a *Tyro* in the *Art* of *Physic*, and only indued with the common-understanding of a good *old-House-keeper*, or the *Squire's-wife*, who

who knows how to make *Pickles*, and *Preserves* to perfection; as well as, *under-God*, to cure all the Neighbours of the *Colic* and *Crincums* with her *Plague-Water* and *Rosa-Solis*; either of which she tells you, is prepared from *a hundred and fifty Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Spices, Seeds*, and the D—I knows what besides. Now to return.

If the Eyes be rheumy and blood-shot, and that the Horse has the Symptoms of *Pain* in the *Head*, it will be proper to bleed him according to his Strength and Fulness of *Flesh*; and indeed *Bleeding* is still requisite, where the *Cause* is *inflammatory*, I mean, when there is great *Pain* and *Restlessness*; because in this Respect, *Bleeding* may be said to *cool* the remaining *Mafs*; whereas, in other Cases, as in that of a *Lentor*, not long ago reason'd upon by me, this *Evacuation* may truly be said to *heat* the before *sluggish-Fluid*.

Bleeding
necessary on
account of
inflamed
Eyes, &c.

As to *Pain* in the *Head*, I would recommend the Herb *Affarabacca* in *Powder*, to be blown up the *Nostrils* with a hollow *Pipe* of *Wood* or the like, twice a *Day*, and to keep his *Ears* and *Throat* warm covered.

Affarabacca
Snuff for
Pain in the
Head.

“ The *Eye-Water* I would recommend, may be prepared with four *Ounces* of *Rose-Water*, and about three *Drachms* of the aforefaid *Eye-Powder* mixed and dissolved in it, and squirted into the *Eyes*, by the help of a *Pewter-Syringe* or the like.

Eye Water.

The *Water* is best for *Rheumy Blood-shot-Eyes* where there is no *Film* or *Speck*, and the *Powder* will answer best when a *Horse* happens to have *Scabs* upon his *Eyes*, as they are called. Some pretend that *Eye-bright-Water*, *Frog-spawn-Water*, *Plantain-Water* and the like distilled-Waters of the *Shops* are good, but they are of no use, farther than as a proper *Vehicle* to mix such *Eye-powders* as before prescribed; and, if you would choose

an

an *Ointment* rather than a *Powder* or *Eye-Water*, you need only mix about half an Ounce of the Powder with the like Weight of fresh-Butter, and keep it for the same Intentions of Cure.

The Eye
always looks
worse while
Powders,
&c. are
using.

The way of Application of any of these Medicaments, is twice or thrice a Day, according to the urgency of the Symptoms; but always observe, that the Eye will look worse while you are using these things, altho' it will clear up, upon omitting the Dressings a day or two.

Ophthalmia, an inward one threatens Blindness.

When a Horse has great Pain in the Head from an *inward Ophthalmia*, I have observed, there is danger of his going blind either of one or both his Eyes; and when the Distemper happens to be seated upon some of the inward-Coats or Coverings of the several *Humours*, such as the *Capsula* or Bag which incloses the *Crystalline*, in *Latin* term'd *Tunica Aranea*, from its resemblance to a Spider's Web; I say, when this membranous-Coat, or those called *Uvea* and *Iris*, happen to have an *Inflammation* upon them, the Horse generally loses the Sight of the Eye affected; for it, in some sort, parboils the *crystalline* and *vitrious* or *glassy-Humour*, so that the Eye frequently becomes a *Glass-Eye*, or, in other words, a *Cataract* is form'd, which is sometimes curable by turning the *Opake-Lamina* off with a Needle, but this Operation is too nice for a *common-Farrier*, neither are there *ten Men* in the *Kingdom* (in my thoughts) that rightly understand the Structure of the Eye and the Distempers incident thereto; if there were, I mean, if the *Anatomy* of the Eye was a little more studied, and the Distempers incident to each particular Part, better inculcated amongst our *Youth* bred up to the Practice of *Physic* and *Surgery*, the World would not be so easily imposed upon in this Branch as it has been for many Years, by *travelling-Oculists*; such as the present Oc—st to his M—j—sty, together with his Predecessors *Grant* and *Read*; the latter of which, because he happened luckily to restore *Signior Vario*, the

Eye, the Anatomy of it, and its Diseases too little studied.

Grant and Read, two Oculists mentioned.

the late Queen's Painter, to his Sight, when affected with a *Cataract*; I say, for this Exploit, altho' in other Points he was a *meer Ignoramus*, he was dub'd *Sir William*.

The best thing to hinder a Horse from going blind, when he has Pain in his Head from an *Inflammation* of the *Brain*, or any of the Membranes which inclose this noble Part, or which are situate within the Globe of the Eye, is the following *Powder* to be blown up the Nostrils, *viz.*

“ Take of the Leaves of *Affarabacca*, one Hand-
 “ ful; dry them in the Shade, and powder them
 “ very fine; then add of *Florence-orrice-root*
 “ and white-*Helebore* in Powder, of each two
 “ Drachms; Salt of *Hartshorn*, three Drachms;
 “ and about an Ounce of dry'd *Marjoram* pow-
 “ der'd.”

Powder
 for an in-
 ward Oph-
 thalmia, or
 Inflammati-
 on of the
 Coats of the
 Eye, called
Iris and
Uvea.

The *Salt of Hartshorn* should be mixed the last of all, otherwise the volatile Nature of it will cause it to lose its Virtue, and the whole shou'd be kept for Use in a strong Bottle with a *Glass-Stopple*; and when you want it, be sure to put the Stopple close in after taking out the Quantity of *Powder* for the present.

The manner of using it is to take a piece of Elder-Wood, commonly called Dog-tree or *Burtry*, which the Butchers make Skewers of, and bore or burn the Pitch out, and roll a piece of soft Paper or Tow round, so as to fill the Pipe easily, and pass it down about three Inches, then fill the *Tube* from the *Wadding* to the depth of about half an Inch or more, as the necessity of the Case may require; and blow the Powder, Wadding and all up the Horses Nostrils as far as you can.

Manner
 of using the
 Powder for
 a sore Eye
 that is af-
 fected inter-
 nally.

The design of the Wadding is to prevent the *Powder* from running into the Person's Mouth that blows it up, for the *white-Hellebore* will make one's
 Tongue

Tongue hot and uneasy for some time if it touches it.

Any sort of a hollow-Pipe will do; for Example, a piece of *Hemlock* commonly called *Kex*, as before described, where I gave an Account of the *Simple-Assarabacca-Powder*.

The Ignorance of our common-Farriers pointed out.

Endemic Distemper, an Account of one amongst Horses in Oxfordshire in 1742.

I must not here omit pointing out again the Ignorance of our *common-Farriers*, who imagine themselves to have all the *Wit* in the World; whereas, I am sure, on Examination they will be found to have very little *Wisdom*. The Case is this, *viz.*

I had a Letter lately from a Gentleman in *Oxfordshire*, (to wit) from *S. Greenhill, Esq;* of *Swinecombe* near *Nettle-Bed*, giving me an Account of an *Endemic-Distemper* amongst the Horses in that part of the Kingdom, which seiz'd them in the Head, and at last took away the use of their Limbs, together with several of their Lives.

This Gentleman desired my Thoughts, how he might secure some of his Horses from the Distemper; for he had just then lost two *Coach-Horses* and a fine *Saddle-Horse*; and my Answer to him was, that the Powder of *Assarabacca* blown up the Nostrils, was very proper for most Distempers of the Brain, altho' his *Farrier* had inform'd him that such *Preparation* (used in the manner aforesaid) would throw a Horse into an Agony, was his Word. Why now, there is no one thing in the Universe purges the Brain better, nor with less Pain or Irritation, than the Powder of the *Herb Assarabacca*; altho', in human-Bodies, it frequently occasions an *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, and in dimness of Sight, which often proceeds from a redundancy of Humours lodged upon the *Brain* and its *Meninges*. There is not, perhaps, a more effectual Remedy in the whole *Materia-Medica*, altho' the *Secret* is not in the hands of many Men of the Faculty; no, the common *Errhine* or *sneezing-Powder* for Disorders of the *Brain* and *Nerves*, amongst Physicians, is the *Errhinum Chymicum* in *Fuller's Dispen-*

Errhinum Chymicum in Fuller's Dispensatory mentioned.

Dispensatory, a Compound, prepared with the *Mercurial-Turbith*, commonly called *Turbith-Mineral*, which is a very hot pungent *Snuff*, and apt to inflame the Parts it is apply'd to ; infomuch, that it often occasions the Face to swell like a *Brass Pot*. A remarkable Instance of which I had an Account of from the late learned Doctor *Boerhaave's* own Mouth, *viz.* That a Colonel in the *French-Service*, having used some *Snuff*, chiefly compos'd of *Turbith-Mineral*, which he took from a *Quack*, that travelled about as an *Oculist*, and which he ventured upon for the Cure of an initient or beginning *Cataract* upon his Eye ; I should have said, for the Cure of a Dimness of Sight, which the *Mountebank* term'd *Cataracts* upon his Eyes ; I say, this Gentleman (as I was told) had his Face so swelled by the *Turbith-Mineral-Snuff*, that he had like to have lost his Life with it ; and therefore I would advise all People to beware of it, altho' it may not operate in the same Degree of Danger with all sorts of Constitutions. But to return to the *Farrier's* Ignorance about the *Affarabacca Powder*. I say, the Distemper that was raging in some Parts of *Oxfordshire* this Summer amongst Horses, was, by these Dablers in *Natural Knowledge*, styled a *Pestilential-Fever* ; and they therefore agreed that *Audorifics* or *sweating Medicines* must perform the Cure ; but Mr. *Greenbill* inform'd me, that notwithstanding his *Farrier* had his own way with respect to a particular Horse in the Distemper, and that such Horse was, seemingly, in a kindly-Sweat ; yet it proved his last Sweating-bout, for he died during the Operation.

The Case of a Colonel in the French Service.

In *fine*, the *Common Farriers* are not to be trusted, because they are intirely ignorant of the *Modus operandi* of every Medicine they meddle with ; neither are they any way acquainted with *Pharmacy*, or even with one Hundredth-part of what we style the *Materia Medica* ; and therefore, it is not sufficient to the Purpose, altho' these *Demy-Doctors*

Common Farriers censured.

may know that *Aloes*, *Scammony*, *Gamboge*, *Jalap-root* and the like, will purge your Horse, unless they can also inform us how, and in what manner these Gums, &c. do this; and likewise in what particular part of the *Drug* such purgative Property consists; for otherwise it is only acting in the *Dark* and playing at *Blind-man's-Buff*; because, when any Practitioner of this kind, happens to be drove a little off his *Bias* by his *Purge* working differently to what he expected, he, like a Carrier's Horse, is at a loss, and so bewildered, that he cannot safely get into the true Road again; and just thus it fares with respect to the Practice of Physick in general, both with regard to *Human* and *Brute Creatures*; that is, unless a Man understand the true Grounds on which this *noble-Science* is founded, together with the real Virtues of the *Drugs* and *Compounds* he deals in; I say, if the *Physician* and *Farrier* do not know these things, we had better, nay much better, trust our selves to a wholesome Lodging and Water-Gruel, when we are out of order, and our *Horses* to the Care of some sober, honest-Fellow, that will dress them well, &c. without presuming to any Knowledge in Drugs, rather than to employ an *ignorant-Coxcomb*, that, for every Ounce of solid Sense he utters, vents a *Tun* of insupportable Fustian, no way reconcilable to right-Reason and the Nature of Things.

White
Hellebore
Snuff.

I have added *white Hellebore* to the *Affarabacca Powder*, because Horses require an *Errhine* or Snuff of this kind, a little more pungent than Human Bodies; so that in all Disorders of the *Brain*, and Defluxions of *Rheum* upon the Eyes, as well as to dislodge pituitous and slimy Humours by the Nostrils, the aforesaid Powder is excellent, if blown up the Horse's Nostrils by turns 'till you have consumed about *half an Ounce*; and, the following Day observing to move the Horse about, sometimes on a *Canter*, sometimes on his *Walk*, in order

order to make him sneez and clear his Head the better. I shall now proceed to some other Ailments which happen on the Road, and first, of *Bowel-galling*.

A Horse is said to be *Bowel-gall'd*, when the Girth frets his Skin between the Elbow of his fore-Leg and his Ribs.

This is occasion'd by a Horse's Shape generally ; ^{Bowel-gall'd.} for when the Foreparts about the Shoulders and Breast are thin, and the Belly large, the Saddle runs towards the *Hardle* or *Withers*, and the Girth works the Skin off about the places described.

The Cure is best perform'd by anointing with ^{The Cure.} the common white Ointment of the Shops, and taking away the Cause, by hardening the *Crupper*, according as Necessity urges ; yet lest you should verify the *Latin* Proverb, of *Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim*, and pass out of the Frying Pan into the Fire ; I would have you remember to ride such Horses with a Crupper contrived very thick under the Tail, and covered with some kind of *Fur*, otherwise he will gall there, and travel as uneasy as before ; and, with respect to easing his Back and keeping off *Warbles*, it is best to lengthen ^{Warbles, to prevent.} and shorten the Crupper often, and then the Saddle will not heat alike the same Places ; and, there is no false *Latin* in it, provided you order your Saddle to be taken off the Back, every time you bait, especially, if the Horse is young and unused to carry Burdens ; but then, his Back should be covered with a Cloth thinner or thicker according to the Season of the Year, or otherwise, he will be apt to take Cold.

The Cure of *Warbles* is performed with the following Mixture.

“ Take oil of Turpentine and Spirit of Wine, ^{The Cure.}
 “ of each half an Ounce ; and of Tincture of
 “ Myrrh and Aloes, two Drachms. “ Mix.

Let the Places that are overheated, be bath'd with the above, Morning and Evening, and it will prevent *Warbles* from becoming *Sitfasts*, as they are termed, provided the Affair is taken in time.

I had like to have forgot mentioning a *Nostrum*, which was told me by *Sir William Parsons*, late a member of Parliament for the King's County in *Ireland*, when I was at his House a few Years ago, and I am glad it now comes in my Head.

Strain of
the Shoulder
or Back Si-
new,

Sir William
Parsons, his
Nostrum for
a Strain in
the Back-
Sinew.

He said that he had had frequent Experience, that the common *Barbadoes-Aloes*, dissolved in as much hot-Water as would make it of the Consistence of a *Plaister*, was the best thing he ever found for a Clap in the *Back-Sinew*, or for a Strain in the Shoulder; and as he was a sort of *Quack*, from his great Age, and desire of being helpful to his Neighbours, he had often, with surprising Success, as he said, used the same sort of Application to strain'd *Limbs* in Human-Bodies.

The way he used it, was to spread it pretty thick on a strong Rag, and bind it easily round the Part; tho' I apprehend, it will not stick so fast as required in the Case of a Shoulder-wrench in Horses.

The same Gentleman told me also, that he had a particular Cure for the Distemper, term'd a *Quincy* in Human-Bodies, which was this, *viz.*

Ditto, His
Cure for the
Quincy,

“ Take a good large piece of white Bread
“ Toast, dip it in Brandy, and apply it to the
“ Crown of the Head new shaved, and let it lie
“ on 'till it dries.

The bottom of a Manchet cut about half an Inch thick, and toasted, will be most convenient for the purpose.

I have taken occasion to mention these things, *en passant*, as the *French Man* says, by reason the aforesaid Gentleman declared that he had had
Messengers

Messengers come a great many Miles to him for these two *Nostrums*, but more particularly for the latter, which he insisted never had failed; but there are so many different sorts of *Quincies*, such as the watery-Quincy, the Schirrous-Quincy, the Inflammatory-Quincy, the Impostumating-Quincy, the gangrenous-Quincy, and the convulsive-Quincy; all which require some difference in Management; therefore the *Toast* and *Brandy* apply'd to the bare-Scalp, could only do Service in the first sort, *viz.* A watry-Quincy, or that which is most common, to wit, a catarrhus-Quincy, occasioned from catching cold, and from thence a Defluxion of *Rheum* upon the parotid-Glands and muscular parts at the Root of the Tongue, such as those of the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*.

Quincy,
six sorts
mentioned
by the Au-
thor.

We may observe in the Writings of this Gentleman's Country-man, *viz.* the honourable *Robert Boyle* born at *Lisemoor* in the County of *Cork*, whose Memory all Mankind should reverence: I say, the great *Boyle* gives us an account of several *Nostrums* which he purchased from *Quacks* and *Mountebanks* that travel'd round about the Country; and indeed several of them are well worth our Notice, seeing the Compositions point out to us, that in general the *Regular-Physician* is too sparing in his *Dose*, where the Distemper is stubborn, and the Patient well able to bear a much stronger-Medicine than is commonly prescribed; and this is the reason why *Ward* with his *Pill* and *Drop* does greater Feats in the *Rheumatism*, and some other painful-Distempers that usually afflict sound-Bodies, than a regularly-bred-Physician; for he that knows no Danger, fears none; and therefore, if a *quack-Medicine* cures *two*, and kills *ten*, the *two Cures* will make a much greater Noise than the *ten* that are kill'd, seeing a dead Man tells no Tales; however, what I would infer from hence is this, *viz.* Happy are the diseased who apply to a *Physician* of Honesty, Learning and Experience;

Robert Boyle
Esq; men-
tioned.

Dr. Ward's
Pill and
Drop men-
tioned.

Physicians,
very few
good ones.

Experience; that knows how and when to prescribe a Medicine well adapted to the Purpose, but *Rara avis*, &c. Therefore, *Gruel, Gruel*, I say, and a *warm-Lodging* will save more Lives, than all the *Physicians* (or Men, that by their standing in the *Universities* are term'd so) in the Kingdom; for it is not every young Fellow that lets his Horse drink at *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, that is qualified for a Physician, notwithstanding he may have hammer'd over *Homer* and *Hæfod* the two Contemporaries, as some say, together with the *Latin Poets* of former Ages, no; a *true Physician* should be such a Man as would take me a full Hour to describe, therefore let me hasten to my intended Purpose.

Swelled-
Neck from
bleeding.

I have already told the Reader, that Warbles are cured by *Oil of Turpentine*, *Spirit of Wine* and *Tincture of Myrrh*. I shall now proceed to an account of a swell'd Neck in Horses that are unskilfully managed with respect to *Bleeding*.

Captain *Burdon*, who I have often mentioned, because he has writ the best Book of Farriery then extant in so little Compass; I say, this Gentleman tells us that we must not suffer a Groom to strike his *Fleam* twice into the Vein, because it sometimes makes the Neck swell, and is troublesome to cure; but the *Captain* knows nothing of the Property of an *Animal-fibre* nor of the *Analysis* of the Blood, if he did, he would have given us a more just account of things; for it is not the *Fleam* that cuts thro' the *Vein*, which brings on the Swelling in the Neck, as it commonly, by the Vulgar, imagined; but the Motion of the Jaws and muscular Parts of the Neck, together with hanging down the Head, which occasions all the Mischief; and therefore, as I have, not long ago, observed, *viz.* unless we know rightly the Properties of an *Animal fibre*, and the Diseases incident to the *weak* and *lax-Fibre*, as well as to *stiff* and *rigid*,
we

we know nothing, for which Reason most Men are unfit Operators upon the *Animal-Machine*.

I have hinted, that moving the Jaws and hanging down the Head, are the principal Causes which make a Horse's Neck swell after bleeding; for these, together with the *cold-Air*, when he is turn'd out too soon after the Operation, will very often occasion a Flux of Humours to the Part, and consequently an Inflammation, from whence what subsequent Evils may we not expect, such as the *Gangrene*, &c.

The Captain also mentions extravasated Blood left between the *Skin* and the *Vein*, and imagines that a Horse's Neck frequently swells from the pinning up of the Skin unskilfully; but the real cause is as before observ'd, and altho' every Horse, nay, perhaps, not one Horse in fifty has a swell'd neck from Bleeding, notwithstanding he is immediately turn'd out, or suffered to eat Hay, yet that such things do happen is too plain to be contradicted, and therefore, I advise the *Reader* to let his Horse be kept warm, and not to give him any Food for some hours after he's bled; and it would be better, if he was fed with cut-Grass or soft-Food for 24 Hours, in which time, I imagine, the divided-Fibres would be agglutinated and joined together again, and an Inflammation prevented.

When a Horse's neck happens to swell after bleeding, or from the negligence before spoken of, the best thing you can apply is *softening Poul-tis's*, with a great deal of mucilaginous and greasy things in the Composition, and such is the following, *viz.*

Cure of a
swell'd
Neck.

“ The Mallow and Marsh-Mallow-Leaves pick'd
“ clean from the Stalks, of each ten Handfuls;
“ White-Lily Roots, half a Pound; Lin-seed and
“ Fænugreek-seed, of each two Ounces; Oint-

“ ment of Marsh-Mallow, six Ounces ; and of
 “ Hogs-lard half a Pound ; mix according to
 “ Art.”

The Leaves and Roots should be boiled well, and the Water pressed strongly from them, then beat them up to a Pulp in a Mortar, and let it stand 'till you have made a Mucilage or Jelly of the Seeds, by bruising them well and boiling them in a Quart of Water to a Pint, which you must beat up with the former ; and lastly, add the Ointment and Hogs-lard, and when all are mix'd thoroughly, it may be kept in a large Bladder or Pot for use.

This is an excellent *Cataplasm* or *Poultis* for all hard Swellings whatever, either in *Man* or *Beast*, and will ease the Pain and Inflammation sooner than any thing else that I know of.

It should be apply'd very thick all over the *Tumor*, and warm'd well before the Fire, after it is spread upon a Piece of Flannel or the like, and afterwards roll'd on according to the Situation of the Part affected, and renew'd as it becomes dry ; but while it is moist, it has Virtue in it.

I might here enter into a Detail of the mechanical-Operation of an *Emollient Poultis*, such as the above, and shew the Reader how the *Animal fibres* are affected by warm greasy Applications, but this would take me up too much Time, however, thus far I cannot help hinting, (*viz.*) that I know an ignorant Fellow, in other respects, who makes a comfortable Living in the way of *Surgery*, and all he applies upon every Occasion, is only a *Poultis* much like what I have set down, excepting that it is not contrived so near the Rules of *Pharmacy* as this is ; and really, there are few Cases, I mean recent-Cases in *Surgery*, where a proper *Poultis* will not be of great Service by its kindly Warmth, &c.

If the Swelling of a Horse's Neck after *Bleeding* will not disperse, but that it tends to *Suppuration*

A Poultis-
 Doctor
 mentioned.

tion, it should be open'd when it is sufficiently soft, and the Wound dress'd with the green Ointment prescribed Page 88, for healing Wounds, and the *Poultis* continued 'till all the Hardness is dissolved.

As to the *Food* which a Horse should eat during the Cure of such Swelling, it is best to give him Mashcs of Malt, warm-Grains and warm-Water, with a good deal of Oat-meal in it; and if he will eat a little Hay, it should be sweet soft Meadow-hay sprinkled with clear-Water, or cut-grass in Summer; and by this means, the *Muscles* which serve for Mastication will not be put to much Stress in chewing, and, of Consequence, a farther Inflammation will be prevented.

I saw a Horse lately in a dismal Condition from a Swelling on his Neck after *Bleeding*, infomuch that he could not eat any thing for a Week, and the *Tumor* spread so amongst the *Glands* or *Kernels* behind his *Ear* on the same Side, that it threatened a Suffocation; however, as a person that owned him was a Friend and Acquaintance of mine, he made so free as to ask me what the *Farrier* should do in the Case, because the *Doctor* was for knocking the Horse on the Head as useless, and not to be recovered; yet he is now alive, and worth ten Pounds I believe, by the Method of proceeding above-mentioned.

Scouring or *Purging* upon the Road is what is called a *washy-constitution'd-Horse*: and indeed, these Horses seldom bear Hardship well, because the *Aliment* passes off before it is thoroughly digested, which is a Sign that the *Fibres* of the Stomach and Bowels are of the *Lax* kind; therefore I would not recommend such a Horse to any Person that required one for hard Service, altho' for Moderate-riding, he might do well enough.

As to the Cure of this Affection of the Guts, I apprehend, that there is not any to be had, I mean, where it proceeds from the natural-Make or Con-

Case, a remarkable one.

Scouring upon the Road.

structure of the Horſe's *Fibres*, yet it may be, in ſome Sort, remedied by keeping the Horſe to dry-Food, and leſs Water than common; and I have known Horſes alter very much with reſpect to *Scouring* on the Road, when they have had Hard meat, as we call it, for a long time; but then it muſt be a long time indeed, together with proper Exercise, and a full Allowance of *Oats* and *ſplit-Beans*, that will effect the thing; for 'tis not taking a Horſe, of a *Lax* Conſtitution up from Graſs, and giving him a few Sheaves of *Barley* for a Week or Fortnight, that will render him fit for a *London-Journey*, (as we Country-Folks ſay) no; the better the Graſs is which he has been taken from for ſuch an Expedition, the more liable will he be to *ſcour* or *purge*, therefore, by way of preventive-Phyſic, give him his Provender, as follows, *viz.*

Powder a-
gainſt Scour-
ing or over
Purging.

“ Take of the Powder of the prickly Aleppo-
“ Gall (ſuch as we make Ink with) two Ounces;
“ and, of the Powders of Japan Earth and Lem-
“ nian-Earth, of each an Ounce; mix and keep
“ in a Bladder for Uſe.”

The Japan-Earth, if true, is prepared at *Malabar* and *Pegu* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, from Nuts called by the Natives *Areca-Nuts*, and may be afforded here at 3*d.* per Ounce, and the Lemnian-Earth is cheaper by much, ſo that the above Quantity of Powder may be prepared for about Eight-pence, and ſufficient Apothecary's profit got by it too.

The method of uſing it is to ſprinkle a little Water upon the Horſe's Oats, and rub them a-while, and then throw upon the Top of them, about half a ſpoonful of the Powder, and, if he is not a very ſqueamiſh-ſtomach'd Horſe, he'll eat it as well as if nothing was upon his Food.

He ſhould have of the Powder according to the Degree of the Diſorder, otherwiſe you may make him

him too costive, which will be as bad as the other Extreme, provided the Horse is of that Sort of Constitution, which requires his being *Laxative* rather than *Costive*, what I mean is this, (*viz.*)

All Animals whatsoever differ from one another in some particular Discharges of the *Emunctories*, or Outlets of the Body; thus you see some Men naturally of a *Lax*, others of a *Costive-habit*, some have sweaty-Feet, others perspire more about the Head, &c. and thirdly, there are those which sweat little, yet make more *Urine*, &c. and, no doubt but it is the same in Horses; therefore, too much of the aforesaid Powder would do harm to a Horse that is naturally of a loose Habit of Body. Secondly,

If a Horse purge upon the Road occasioned from foul-Feeding, catching-Cold, &c. give him the following warming-Drink, *viz.*

“ Take an Ounce of Venice-treacle, boil it in a
“ Quart of stale-Beer till a third is consumed, then
“ add half an Ounce of true Armenian-bole in Pow-
“ der; and lastly, two Ounces of common-Treacle
“ to make it more palatable, and give it the Horse
“ all at once for a Dose; and repeat it as Necessity
“ urges; and if it is yet too weak to overcome the
“ Distemper, you may add about a hundred Drops
“ of *Liquid Laudanum*, and half a Gill of strong
“ Cinnamon-water; but in the last Case, he should
“ not travel for some Days.”

Drink for a
Horse that
scours from
foul Feed-
ing.

These Sort of Horses, I mean, Horses that have naturally *Lax-fibres*, are very subject to swell in their Legs, and therefore, the *vulgar-Expression* says, they are full of *Humours*, and consequently, they must be purged and purged, and better purged, ’till they are almost purged out of their Lives, and their *Fibres*, or what People call their *Constitution*, is left much worse than it was before the learned

Doctor

Common
Farriers,
common
Brutes.

Doctor undertook the Cure: This, I have known many times to be the Case, and have beheld the poor Creatures with Sorrow; but, to offer any Reason to those *common Brutes* the *common Farriers*, would be only losing one's time, because none of them understand common Sense; therefore I shall now say a Word or two about the *Botts* in Horses.

Botts.

Botts in Horses are short thick Grubs, that generally are scoured away by the Spring-grass, and so turn to *Insects*, and fly about.

Worms
three Sorts
of them.

We reckon three Sorts of Worms in Horses, as well as Men, though they differ as to Shape, &c.

Those in Horses are under the Denominations of *Botts*, *Worms*, and *Truncheons*, and those in Men are styled the *Round-worm*, the *Broad-worm* with Joints, and the *small-white-Worm*, near the Fundament, called *Ascarides* from the Greek of ἀσχέω, *moveo*, to move, by reason of the intolerable itching they cause about the Seat.

Red-heads

There are also in Horses a Worm by some called *Red-heads*, which are very dangerous seeing they lie near the Stomach of a Horse, viz. in the Gut next to it, which in *Man* we call *Duodenum*, though in a *Horse* the three *small-Guts*, which we call *Duodenum*, *Jejunum* and *Ileon*, are all in one, and it is mostly twenty-six Yards in length; I say, these Sort of Worms called *Red-heads*, are situated so near the Stomach in Horses, that when the Beast dies of them, they immediately mount up into it, which is the Reason that *Markham* the old Farrier, imagined they were bred there, altho' it is impossible for a Worm of any Sort almost, to live in that Part of the Body of an Animal, while such Animal is alive, especially while the *digestive-Faculty* is performed; tho' indeed, I must confess, that when the *Lamp of Life* is nearly out, and that *Digestion* is so cold and weak that it scarcely deserves to be called so; I say, in this Case, *Worms* may mount up into the Stomach, and even eat Holes through, as has been

been observed by cutting up *Colts*, &c. which died of the *Red-heads*.

There is scarce any *Animal*, whether human or brute-Creature, whether in *Health* or *Diseased*, but what have *Worms* in them either of one kind or other; and therefore the ingenious Mr. *Pope* had great cause, in one of his remarkably-excellent-Poems, to compare every living-Creature to a Worm, two Lines of which (as I remember) run thus, *viz.*

*Misers are Muck-worms, Silk-worms Beaus
And Death watches Physicians.*

The best thing to destroy *Worms* is the *Æthiops-mineral* thus prepared.

*Æthiops-mineral,
its Preparation.*

“ take four Ounces of Flour of Brimstone,
“ and the like Quantity of Quicksilver; and
“ grind them together in an Iron or Stone Mortar,
“ 'till they are incorporated into a black Powder,
“ and give the Horse about as much as will lie on
“ a Half-crown-piece, twice a Day in his Corn,
“ after it has been wet with Water, to make the
“ Powder stick to it.

Sometimes we give *Mercurius Dulcis*, the Night before we administer a Dose of purging Physic, for Example :

“ Take a Drachm of *Mercurius-Dulcis*, mix it
“ in a Piece of stiff Paste, the bigness of a Pigeon's
“ Egg; and give it the Horse in a Horn of warm-
“ Ale holding his Head high that he may not lose
“ any of it by chewing it in his Grinders, which
“ may be prevented, provided his Head is kept
“ high, and a Horn or two of Ale given after it
“ to wash it down, and next Morning give him
“ the following Purge, *viz.*

“ Take

A Purge
againſt
Worms.

“ Take of common Aloes one Ounce ; Cream
“ of Tartar in Powder half an Ounce ; Salt of
“ Tartar two Drachms ; Jalop-root in fine Powder,
“ three Drachms ; Oil of Aniſeed, forty Drops ;
“ Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient to
“ make the whole into a ſtiff Maſs to be formed
“ into two Balls, and rolled in Liquorice powder
“ for a Doſe.”

The above *Purge* may be repeated as well as the *Mercurius-Dulcis*, according to the Horſe's ſtrength and fulneſs of Fleſh ; and always mind to give warm-Water and Oat-meal, while the Medicine is in Operation, and for twenty-four Hours afterwards.

Super-pur-
gation,
how to cure
it.

Mucus of
the Bowels,
what.

It ſometimes falls out that a Purge works too long, and, in ſuch Caſe, the Horſe is in danger of a *Gangrene* of the *Guts* from the Inflammation, occaſioned by the Loſs of the *natural-Mucus*, which ſhould daub or ſmear over the Ends of the ſmall *Blood-veſſels* and *Nerves*, ſpread all over the Inſide of the Bowels ; I ſay, by *Super-purgation*, or Over-purging, this mucous ſlimy-Suſtance like *Jelly*, which Nature deſign'd as a ſafeguard to cover the nervous-Expansions, and capillary Ramifications of the Blood-veſſels, is purged off and conſumed, whereby the Animal, whether *Man* or *Horſe*, is in a dangerous Condition, from a threatening gangrenous Diſpoſition of the *Guts* as aforeſaid ; and altho' the vulgar Part of Mankind, who judge more by their Eyes and outward-Senſes, than from any right-Reason or ſound-Principles, I ſay, notwithstanding People ſeem pleaſed when a *Purge* operates ſo briskly, as to ſcour off *Slime* &c. yet they little know, that ſuch *Slime* is, by Nature, ſeparated by the *mucilaginous Glands* of the *Inteſtines*, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid ; however, if only a little of this mucous-Covering is diſcharged by
the

the *Purge*, it may do well; therefore, what I would be at, is only to caution Mankind against being too fond of commending Purges, on account of their being so irritating as to scour off a large Quantity of *Slime*, &c. and, when that happens to be the Case, I would advise the following warming-Drink, to be administered without Delay; because, when *Nature* has got a bent, or turn, towards any Discharge, let it be in whatsoever kind it will, as by *Stool*, *Urine*, &c. we shall find such Discharge more difficult to curb, the longer we suffer its Continuance before we give a proper Medicine; therefore, let the following be given, provided the Horse happens to purge above twelve Hours from the time the *Purge* begins to operate.

“ Take half a Pint of simple Mint-water (that has not been robb'd of it's *Oil*, as is too common with the Apothecaries) and half a Pint of small-Cinnamon-water, and add to these, two Ounces of Venice-treacle, and an Ounce and half of true Armenian-bole in Powder; (which I own is hard to come at) boil these together for five or six Minutes, and after taking it from the Fire, add about four Ounces of strong Cinnamon-water, and three Ounces of Syrup of dried-Roses, and give it the Horse milk-warm, and repeat it after forty-eight Hours, if Occasion offers.”

Cordial
Astringent
Drink.

I have mentioned true Armenian-bole, (by the Vulgar called Bole-armoniac) because the Sort sold in the Shops comes mostly from *France*, and, is not half so good as the other; therefore, I shall give a Description of the two Sorts, seeing there is scarce any *Drug* more in use, especially amongst *Farriers*, than *Bole-armoniac*. I say then that

True *Bole* of *Armenia* is produced in *Asia*, in the *lesser Asia* I would say, belonging to the *Turks*; and is a ponderous, fat, brittle *Earth*, of an astringent

Bole-Armoniac, the true Sort described.

tringent Taste, and of a Colour between *red* and *yellow*. Very little of the true *Bole* of *Armenia* comes to us; therefore, if any Gentleman has a desire to keep a few Drugs genuine, he ought to send for them to the *Apothecary's-hall* in *London*, and, by employing a proper Person, he may be sure of having what is right.

If it is *true-Bole* it will be very easily reducible to a fine Powder, or dissolved in any sort of Liquor; this Sort is without Grit, and when held in the Mouth, seems to melt like Butter, leaving an astringent-Taste upon the Tongue.

The *Bole* produced in *France*, is more inclinable to a *yellow* than a *red* Colour, and is more full of *Sand* and *Grit* than the former; neither is it of that particular astringent Taste upon the Tongue, and thus far with respect to *Bole-armoniac*, therefore to proceed,

Knees-
broken.

Horses,
some of
them not in
right trim
for the
Road.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles, is the old-Saying, and a very true one too; for, in my Opinion, there is not one Horse in a Hundred fit for the Road, altho' every Dealer will pretend to tell you he has not a bad-Horse in his Stable, and, that every one he has, is as nimble as a *Cat*, and will carry you as safe as if you were in an arm'd-Chair, altho' (in about ten Miles riding in rough Roads) his Knees bewray his *Pedigree*, and shew us, that his former-Master was only using Words of Course in the *Jockey's way*, all the while he was commending the Beast; however, when your Horse happens to be too religiously inclined and prays often, it is the best way to sell him to some Country-Farmer, that will put him into the *trim* which Nature designed him for, *viz.* adding more weight to the *Stern*, and of consequence he will be less by the *Head*, as the Seamen term it; but, before you offer him on Sale, you should cure his *broken-Knees*, by rubbing them often with the following Ointment,

viz.

Take

“ Take two Ounces of Flanders Oil of Bays, Ointment
 “ half an Ounce of Honey, two Drachms of for the Cure
 “ Venice Turpentine, and three Drachms of Quick- of Broken-
 “ silver.” Knees.

Mix the *Quicksilver* with the *Venice-turpentine* exceeding well, by stirring it about a Quarter of an Hour, then add the *Oil* and *Honey*, which should also be well mixed before it is used.

Anoint the Horse's Knees Morning and Evening with it, and it will cause Hair to grow sooner than any thing I ever try'd, tho' indeed, I must confess, that we are not acquainted with the Reason why *Quicksilver* should help in this Case, and therefore we are apt to attribute it to the Grease rather than to the other; however, thus far we are sure of, viz. Scab the
 that the above Ointment will cure the *Mange* or Cure of it.
Scab in Horses, and kill all the *Lice*, &c. provided about a Pound and half be prepared, and the Horse rubb'd well with it on a sunshine-Day, and that the *Hair* will come afterwards, sooner than by any other Application whatsoever.

It is a common thing amongst Farriers to Rowel Roweling
 a Horse upon account of *Strains* and *Shoulder-slips*: often unne-
 but it is an absurd Notion as I could easily make cessary.
 appear, would my time permit me, neither can I expect to point out all the *vulgar-Errors*, Mankind are guilty of, in the Compass of a *Pocket-Book*, for which this Piece is designed; but so far, I cannot help mentioning, viz. That for *one right founded Notion*, there are *ten* that are diametrically repugnant to *right-Reason* and *Truth*, notwithstanding the latter Number may be term'd prevailing Opinions.

I say then, that *Roweling* has not any thing to do in the Cure of *strain'd Limbs*, or Strains in the Fillets or Couplings, seeing an over-stretch'd- Roweling,
 Fibre (or, in other Words) a *Strain*, which is no- unnecessary
 thing else, will be best cured by *Rest*, and Time in Strains.
 pro-

Take

Bleeding
proper.

proportionate to the Degree of Inflammation and Heat in the affected Part.

Bleeding (let it be performed in any Part) may do Service in *Strains*, as it may help to ease the Inflammation; but *Roswells*, as before observed, are idle and foolish, and really unnecessary, except a Horse is what we may truly call full of *Humours*.

Air, Con-
stitution of
it, why so
called.

What I mean by a Horse's being full of *Humours*, is such a one, whose Texture of *Fibres* is loose and flabby, and his Digestion weaker than some of his Brethren; this sort of *Constitution*, makes him more liable to catch *Cold*, from whence all other Disorders incident to Animal-bodies may be produced, and besides this Inconveniency, such Horses are more susceptible of contagious-Impressions, when the *Constitution* of the *Air* (as we call it) is diseased: what I mean by the *Constitution* of the *Air* is this, *viz.* we may easily observe some *Seasons* more healthful than others, altho' the whole Number, to wit, *Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn* and *Winter*, have each of them an Influence upon animal-Bodies, so as to produce this or that particular Distemper, or at least, a Species of the Disease peculiar to the *Season*, which, to distinguish rightly, is the true *je-ne-sçay-quoi*, or unexpressible-Quality, which every *Physician* ought to be, though few are endow'd with; and indeed, when we are qualified as much as mortal-Men can be, yet, there is still many *Causes* of Distempers which we cannot trace out, but, of Necessity, are obliged to resolve them into the *Θείον τι*, of *Hippocrates* or *Divinum quid* of the *Latins*, that is, the Energy of some supernatural unseen *Agent*. Thus we see in *July*, *August* and *September* this present Year, Numbers of People, both Old and young in the Neighbourhood of *Lancaster*, sorely affected with violent *Ophthalmias* or Inflammation and Swelling of the Eyes, and in *Oxfordshire*, a pestilential-Fever amongst Horses; therefore, when Distempers proceed in this manner,

Contagious
Distempers
in Lanca-
shire, and
Oxfordshire,
in the Year
1742.

we

we call them *Endemic*, or peculiar to certain *Parishes* or *Counties*; whereas, the Term *Epidemic* is more extensive, and may be apply'd when any one Distemper affects a whole side of a Country; I say, when Distempers come on in this sort, and affect Animal-bodies in general in the same manner whether Men or Horses, we cannot better explain the Reason than by telling the *Inquirer*, that it is the *natural-Constitution* of the *Air* that is unhealthy and most liable to produce such Disease.

I remember when I was in *Paris* pursuing my Studies, a Gentleman published a *Treatise* wherein he undertook to make it appear that most or all Distempers proceeded from small Insects which floated about in the Air, and were swallowed by *Animals* in Inspiration and in their Food; but this Piece, altho' pen'd with a good deal of *Learning*, is liable to several Exceptions, as indeed, most new-founded-Notions are, by reason the Doctrine set forth in such new *Hypotheses* is too far strain'd; however, we may say by this Piece, as well as by many more of the like kind, what *Virgil* did, when he was asked what induced him to read the Works of *Ennius Quintus* the *Calabrian*, who taught *Cato* the *Censor Greek*, viz. I am picking up Jewels from the Dunghill of that ancient Poet; so that we may observe, that few Men, who write in a voluminous way, write so ill, but that we may pick out something of advantage from their Labours, more especially, if the *Peruser* has a Head-piece so framed, that he can sift the *Grain* from the *Chaff*, the *Dross* from the *Sterling-Bullion*. Farthermore,

It is observed in *Autumn*, when there has been *Easterly-winds*; I mean it is observ'd in such Cases in *England*, and especially near the Western-shores, that Diseases amongst *Cattle*, are more frequent than at other times; and this is attributed to the prodigious quantity of *Insects* which are brought

Endemic and Epidemic-Distempers distinguished.

Insects the Cause of Distempers, as some have imagined.

Diseases amongst Cattle more frequent in Autumn than at other times.

brought by those Winds either from the Continent, or from the Eastern Parts of this Island, or from both; for, as these *Insects* are (most of them) produced from Eggs deposited in Buds and Blossoms of Shrubs and Trees; which Eggs afterwards swell and elevate the place they are lodged in, into a kind of Blister, as may be seen in abundance upon the back-side of the Leaves of the Poplar-tree; I say, as these Blisters break, the *Insects* appear *Caterpillars*, and afterwards are transform'd to *Flies*, and so are carried about by the Winds, and spread over the face of the Earth, whence they are (many of them) swallowed by Animals in their Food, and produce different Distempers according to the present state of the Fluids contained in the Animal that swallows them, but in general they produce *Worms* in the *Guts*.

Good Galloping-meat and Exercise best for a Horse of a loose and flabby Disposition.

Roweling necessary when the Eyes are sore and inflamed.

I have said, that the Horse which is of a loose and flabby Disposition, is most subject to catch Contagious Distempers, and also, that he will be more liable to *Humours* (as they are called) than the Horse of a firm-make and hardy-Disposition; therefore, such Horses are least fit for Service, because there is not any way, I mean, it is scarce worth while to prescribe a Course of Medicines to perform a *Cure* that will be lasting; so that the best thing we can do to such Horses, (if we have any that moves well) is to allow them good *Galloping-meat* (as we call it) and Exercise; and by this Method, his *Fibres* will (in six Months time) become much more firm and *elastic*, which is what the common People term *hard-Flesh*, that is best suited to perform long Journeys. *Lastly*, Roweling is necessary, when we want to make *Revulsion*, as, first, when the Eyes are sore and inflamed; I would Rowel them under the Belly, or on the inside the Thigh, yet never in the thick of the Buttock as I have seen some Fools of Farriers do, and there-

by make a Blemish that would continue during the Horse's Life.

Roweling is likewise necessary when the Grease has been a long time about a Horse's Legs, and when the Glands or Kernels about the Throat and Ear-roots (as they are called) are swell'd and tumified, as in the Case of the Strangles, &c.

Captain Burdon has not mentioned the Strangles any where in his little Book, except under the Article of a Horse's being *Knotted* between the *Jaws*; altho' this Distemper is the most common of any, and more especially to young Horses that have been taken in and used without caution, and turn'd out again to Grass with the like Carelessness, or lodged in Cold-damp-bedding, and open Stables upon By-roads.

I have formerly hinted, that Diseases are better prevented than cured; and my Advice deserves to be kept in mind, tho' I am apprehensive it will be neglected by more Men than it will be minded, because few have any right Notions about Horses; I mean, there are few People have that value for good Horses as they deserve; and therefore, notwithstanding a Gentleman may truly be said to be well mounted, yet he is so careless of his Horse, that he leaves him, when on a Journey to a more careless Servant, whereby he runs the Risque of, and often effectually gets, violent Surfeits of Cold, which produce the *Strangles*, and, not unfrequently, the *Glanders*; together with many more Distempers too tedious for me, at present, to enumerate; however, the best way, no doubt, when a Horse has taken Cold so as to threaten the *Glanders*, or, what we (in Human Bodies) call the *Squinancy* or *Quinsy*, is to get him bled, because the obstructed-peripirable-Matter retained in the Blood, must of consequence cause a great Tumult and Hurry, and heighten the Pulsations of the *Heart* and *Arteries*.

Grease.
Roweling is likewise necessary when the Disorder has been of long continuance.

Strangles.

Diseases better prevented than cured.

Caution
against leaving the Care of a good Horse to a careless Servant.

Bleeding necessary when a Horse has taken Cold.

The Quantity of Blood necessary to be taken away, and from what Part.

The Quantity of Blood should be proportioned to the Horse's Strength and the degree of the Disorder; and I think it best to bleed in the Thigh-Vein when a Horse is affected about his Head and Throat.

The next thing to be observed is to sweat him, with the following Drink, *viz.*

A Drink proper for a Sweat.

“ Take Venice-Treacle, or, of the Electuary
“ called Mithridate, half an Ounce; and of Lapis-
“ contra-yerva in Powder, two Drachms; mix
“ these with three Drachms of Philonium Roma-
“ num, and a Scruple of Camphire powdered by
“ the help of a few Drops of sweet Oil; and
“ lastly, mix all these with a Pint of smart White-
“ Wine, or for want of that, in a Quart of stale
“ Beer, and give it the Horse milk-warm.

He should be covered very well with a Hood, a Blanket and thick-Rug, and well bedded, and not have any Hay or Corn for twelve Hours, and then cooled by degrees.

The Cure. Thick, warm, and very greasy Poultis's, and opening the Tumor when brought to Suppuration, and afterwards applying a foiten-ing Poultis, is the best Method when the Cure of the Strangles has been neglected.

This Method, used in time, will prevent that troublesome and dangerous swelling in the Throats of Horses term'd the *Strangles*, and also guard the *Lungs* against that sharp-tickling Rheum which occasions their long and tedious husky dry Coughs, which make the Coat stare, and cause the Belly to run in; so that a Horse, by these Colds, appears in the Shape (of what the Farriers term) a *Chest-foundered Horse*; and for the Cure of which, *Grass* in the Spring is the best Remedy, provided the Horse is turn'd out with due Care and Caution.

When the Cure of the *Strangles* (by the first Intention) as the Physicians term it, which Method is just now pointed out to the Reader; I say when such Method has been neglected, and, that the *Glands* or *Kernels* of the Throat, together with the Muscles about the Root of the Tongue are tumified

mified and swell'd, we have no better Method than to give ease to the Fibres upon the Stretch by the application of thick *warm* and *very-greasy-Poultis's*, such as I, a while ago, have mentioned with its proper *Encomium*; and, by this Means, together with a good deal of Time, and a great deal of Patience we may, with the least hazard, effect a Cure, by bringing the Tumor to *Suppuration*, and then opening it in the softest part with a sharp Bistoury or Pen-knife, and dressing the Wound with the common green Ointment, such as I have set down, Page 88, and still to apply a *softening Poultis* 'till all the parts are restored to their natural State and Condition.

It often happens, that in Cases of Swellings amongst the glandulous Parts of the Body, that after one Place is opened and the Matter discharg'd, another place swells and requires Incision also, and so on for several times; but this is not to be wondered at when we consider the natural Construction of the *Gland*, which, in some measure, may be compared to a Clue of Thread; and this Configuration must of Consequence cause the *Fluid* contained in the *Glands* to circulate very slow; and from hence it is, that there is not that Heat (in many cases) as there is in other Swellings where the *Glands* are less concern'd, I mean where the larger sort of *Glands* are less concern'd; for, there is not a *Part* of any *Animal*, whether Man, Horse or other Creature, that we know of, but there are *Glands* about it, either of the *conglobate* or *conglomerate* kind; yet, in the larger-kind, such as are the parotid-*Glands* below the Ears, those under the Arm and in the *Groin* as well as in the Breasts, the Circulation is so slow, the Natural heat so languid, and the Communication of each *Gland* with another so separated, that Swellings in these Parts are of tedious Duration, and therefore require much Patience and greasy *Poultis's* as afore-said.

said. Let me now proceed to an account of the *Gravel* in the *Kidnies*, a Distemper which happens frequently to Horses on a Journey, altho' *Captain Burdon* has not so much as once mentioned it, as I can find.

Gravel in
the Kidnies.

Animal
Tartar,
what.

Mrs. Ste-
phens, her
Medicine for
the Stone
mentioned.

Paris, the
River *Seyne*
that runs
thro' it furs
up the Wa-
ter-pipes
with a stony
Substance.

It may every day be observed, by even vulgar Capacities, that a great quantity of *Gravel* comes away with the *Piss* of Horses; and this is seen remain upon the Pavement long after a Horse has staled, and is, what we may, properly enough, style *Animal-Tartar*.

There is scarce any *Fluid* without its *Tartar*; even *Air* has its nitro-aerial-*Tartar*; and all *Spring* and *River-Waters* have it, tho' some contain more, some less, as I have shewn in my *Lithiasis Anglicana*, published not long before Mrs. *Stephens* received the remarkable Parliamentary reward of 5000 *l.* for her Discovery of the Secret she had made use of as a Dissolvent of the *Stone*.

I say, most Waters have a good deal of *Tartar*; and I remember to have seen the *Water-pipes* in the Streets of *Paris* fur'd up by its sticking in such abundance to the sides of the *Tubes*, so that the Workmen are obliged now and then to put down new ones in places upon this account; the Water of the River *Seyne* is of such a petrifying quality; and hence we may observe, how hastily, and without due Consideration the famous *Galenical-Physician* of the *Bath* along with his Milk and vegetable Diet, recommends *Water-drinking* to his Patients, and at the same time neglects to shew them which sort of Waters contain least of the Stony Concretion called *Tartar*; indeed he sometimes mentions *Chalky-Water* and *Limestone Water*; yet, in many of these Springs there is abundance of *Tartar*.

I remember very well, that it was taught us in the Schools of *Physick* at *Leyden* by the late indefatigable Dr. *Boerhaave*, viz. That there is hardly any

any such thing as may truly be called *Pure-Water* ; no, not even *Rain-Water* the most nicely collected, altho' this must be allow'd the purest Water of any ; but I must Desist from these too curious Inquiries, and hasten to my Purpose.

I say then, that what we call the *Gravel* in Men as well as Horses, is, strictly speaking, *Animal-Tartar* ; for as that sort of *Substance* is produced in *Wine* and *vegetable Juices* when they are thoroughly fermented, so in Mankind, the *Tarter* or *Gravel* in the *Urine*, is produced from a perfect Concoc-tion and Digestion of the Food and Aliment taken into the Stomach, or in other Words, from Hu-mours thoroughly digested ; and therefore it is, that People of firm and rigid Fibres, who have the Di-gestive-faculty strong, are most apt to have the *Gravel*, more especially as they grow in years, when the Mucous-covering, which should natu-rally defend the fine membranous Expansion of *Nerves*, &c. spread over the *Pelvis* of the *Kidnies*, *Ureters*, &c. is abraded and wore off ; and if Hor-ses were to drink fermented Liquors as much as Mankind, they would, from their prone Position of Body, be more subject to the *Stone* and *Gravel* than we are, because, in such a Situation, the *Tartar* or *Salts* in the *Urine* would have more time to coalesce and unite ; this is apparent, not only from Natural-reason, but also from Experience ; for we find on Examination, that the *Soldiery* who constantly lie in *Barracks*, have not by far, so frequent Complaints of this kind as other Peo-ple ; and the Reason is, their Beds are much more reclining than those generally in use among us, whereby the *Urine* does not stagnate so much in the *Pelvis* of the *Kidnies*, thereby to afford a better Opportunity for the *Tartar* or Gravelly-par-ticles to join together to such a Degree, as that their *Angles* in passing along torment both *Man* and *Beast* in a violent manner.

Soldiers
who lie in
Barracks
not subject
to the Stone
and why.

G

When

The Traveller's Pocket-Farrier.

When a Horse happens to have the Gravel, he will strive to piss often, and shew a sort of Weakness in the Fillets, and sometimes he cannot piss at all for many hours; and altho' it makes him very sick, yet he is not able to vomit, as is common to Mankind, when the Gravel is in the *Kidnies* or *Ureters* in its way to the Bladder; and from hence, I mean from the Vomitings, it is erroneously styled the *Windy-gravel*, which Appellation among the Vulgar, and even among some, whose Education should teach them better, carries no Signification along with it; and therefore, they who use such Term must certainly be ignorant of the *Animal-Oeconomy* and the meaning of the Word *Oscillation* often applied to a kind Tremor of the *Nerves*, when they are acted upon, or irritated by sharp-pointed Gravelly-particles in the *Kidnies* and *Ureters*, on which account, the *Nerves*, furnished by the *Plexus Hepaticus* and *Plexus Splenicus* of the sixth Pair of the Brain which arise near the sides of the *Processus Annularis*; I say, whensoever the Extremities of the membranous Expansion of these *Nerves* spread all over the inside of the *Kidnies* and *Ureters*, are irritated by pointed Particles of Matter, such as *Gravel* or the like, there is an *Oscillation*, Vibration or Undulation occasioned, and thence communicated to some of the Branches of the *eight Pair of Nerves* styled *Par Vagum*, and so on to the *Stomach*, from whence the vomiting *Nausea* and Loathings proceed. This is the true Doctrine, founded upon the Knowledge of the *Animal-Oeconomy*; and without these Lights, I mean without a perfect Knowledge of Anatomy, *Human* and *Comparative*, as well as that of the *Animal Oeconomy*, no man can truly account for the Symptoms arising from the *Gravel*, nor even *Sea-sickness* or *Loathings* in Breeding-women, no more than for the *Head-ach*, subsequent to a Debauch with spiritous Liquors; yet these as well as almost all the Symptoms attendant

attendant upon particular Distempers, are easily understood and unfolded by the Ingenious; but I am sorry to say it from my own Observation, viz. That where one man enters into the Practice of *Physic* regularly and duly qualified for the Purpose, an hundred jump headlong into it without any better Knowledge of *Anatomy* than an Apothecary's Prentice, or even the *common-Peasant*, who imagines a man made like a *Gun*, viz. That there is a hollow Pipe from the Head to the Fundament, without any Convolutions or Windings; and hence he observes to you, that the Fumes of the Liquor, after an over-dose of *Ale*, &c. flies up to the *Brain*, and so disorders the Head; this, and this only, is the kind of Reasoning with many who profess *Physic*; but how far such People are wide of knowing *Nature*, I must leave to some particular men to judge, and hasten to my Subject.

Physicians,
few men
qualified for
the Practice.

I have already said that a Horse cannot vomit; no, the Spiral Winding of the Fibres in his Gullet opposes such discharge, therefore you must judge of his being troubled with the *Gravel*, from other Signs, such as his making Water with Difficulty, voiding a little and often; and when this is the Case, give him as follows, viz.

Gravel, the
Symptoms
of it.

“ Take two Ounces of my Cordial-Ball, as
“ described in my Notes on *Burdon*, which almost
“ every Apothecary now keeps; and add there-
“ to two Drachms of Oil of Turpentine; three
“ Drachms of sweet Spirit of Nitre; and the like
“ quantity of Tincture of Salt of Tartar; and lastly,
“ add an ounce and half of cold-drawn-Linseed-
“ Oil, and a quarter of a pound of Treacle; and
“ mix all in three Pints of warm-Ale, and give it
“ for a Dose by little and little; and move him
“ gently about for an hour or two.

Drink for
the Gravel,

It may be proper to repeat the Dose in 48 hours

if the *Symptoms* continue, and to inject the following *Glisters*, viz.

Glisters.

“ Take of Mallow and Marsh-mallow-leaves,
 “ of each four handfuls ; and of Aniseed Caraway
 “ and Cummin, of each two ounces ; Fenugreek-
 “ seed, three ounces ; cut the Leaves and bruise
 “ the Seeds ; after which boil them in four quarts
 “ of Water very well, and strain out the Liquor ;
 “ to which put two ounces of Electuary called
 “ Caryocostinum ; one ounce of common Tur-
 “ pentine dissolved in three Egg Yolks ; and an
 “ ounce of Salt-Petre in Powder, and let it be in-
 “ jected very warm by the help of a large Blad-
 “ der and a long Glisters-pipe, and the Horse's
 “ Tail tied down for a good while, to cause him
 “ to keep it 'till it has sufficiently softened the
 “ Excrements, and communicated its Virtue by
 “ means of the absorbent Vessels in the *Intestines*.

As there is a great Weakness in the Fillets when Horses have the *Gravel* in the *Kidnies*, I don't think it at all proper to ride them, although it may be necessary to stir them about often ; and as there is always a *Symptomatic-fever* where there is great Pain, it may be requisite to bleed, and to give warm-Water rather than cold, and that too, softened with a *decoction* of the *Marsh-mallow-root*, if the Horse will drink it so, as I am apt to think he will, provided it be scarcely luke-warm.

Oiling the Fillets well with *common Linseed-oil* warm, will be proper to relax the muscular Parts, and give liberty for the *Gravel* to pass along the *Ureters* to the *Bladder*.

If the Horse refuses the warm-Water with Marsh-mallow-root, you may put a little oat-meal to it, and it will intice him to drink it.

There are some Countries where the Springs produce such hard Water, (as 'tis called) that the *Ri-*

vers

vers and Rivulets fed by them, are of a petrifying nature, and the Horses bred upon such Grounds, are observ'd more liable to Gravelly Disorders.

It is likewise observed that the *Negroes* in *Africa* are less subject to Gravelly Concretions than the *Europeans*; and this, no doubt, proceeds from the Pureness of their Waters, which, in general, are found to be the lightest in the known World.

The Waters in *England* least subject to fur Tea-kettles with Stone, are, as I remember, those convey'd in a Pipe for the benefit of the Inhabitants of *Hodsdon* in *Herfortshire*, also that of *Havering-hill* in *Essex*, likewise that which supplies *Hampton-Court*, and at the Fountain head at Mr. *Hervey's* of *Comb*, and the Waters of *North-Holmes*, and in *Old-Park*, which supply the *Dean*, *Prebendaries* and other Inhabitants of the City of *Canterbury*; I say, these Waters contain little, and indeed, some of them produce no stony Incrustations; for I have observ'd at a Coffee-house at *Hodsdon* aforesaid, that no such thing adhered to the sides of a large Kettle that had stood over the Fire for fourteen years, without once being scraped or clean'd to free it from such hard Substances; and no doubt, but there are many more Waters in *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, which are mostly free from stony Particles, and these Springs can't be better discovered than by inspecting the old Tea-Kettles in use in the Neighbourhood of each place; for it is beyond all doubt, that both *Men* and *Horses*, thro' length of time, suffer by drinking such Waters as contain much of the stony petrified quality I have been speaking of.

A Horse upon a Journey, when he has been strained in the Fillets, will piss Bloody Water, or at least, his Piss will be of the Colour of Moss-Water; and the same Symptom will also happen in Cases of the Gravel, where the pointed Angles of the small Stones in passing along excoriate the fine Mem-
Bloody Water.

brane that covers the extremities of the exvanescent *Arteries* and capillary *Veins*, so that the Blood is spued out and mixed with the *Urine*.

The Cure.

The Cure consists in the *Mursh-mallow water* as above directed, and the following Ball, *viz.*

- “ Take of the *common-Cordial Ball*, two ounces ;
- “ and mix with it of the best Dragon's-blood, in
- “ Powder, three Drachms ; dissolve these in two
- “ quarts of pretty strong Lime-water ; then boil
- “ it up with two ounces of Gum-arabic ; and of
- “ nettle Juice fresh gathered, four ounces ; also
- “ half an ounce of crude Allum in Powder ; and
- “ three ounces of Diacodium, and strain out for
- “ use.

The *Lime-water* is thus prepared, *viz.*

Lime Wa-
ter how
prepared.

Take about a pound and half of quick-Lime, or Lime that is not slack'd, and pour upon it in a glazed Pot, about a Gallon of boiling-Water, and let it stand twelve hours to settle, after which you may decant off the top fine and clear for the aforesaid purpose : but if you want it soon, you may mostly get it from any *Apothecary* of business ; for these generally have it ready made, as it is often required in the physical Way, tho' theirs is not quite so full of the *Salts* of the *Lime* as what I have here prescribed.

The above *Decoction* may serve for *four-Doses*, to be given every twelve hours milk-warm.

Surfeit.

A *Surfeit* is no more than an over-heating, and afterwards cooling too fast, whereby a sudden Tumult in the *Blood* and *Juices* is occasioned ; therefore this Disorder may, properly enough, be referr'd to the Class of *Coughs* or *Colds*, of which I have sufficiently treated before ; and, if the *Grease* happens to come on after a Surfeit, it may be cured as before described under that head ; yet, there are many Horses whose *Coats* will stare and stand an end

do

do what you will with them, unless we were to keep them wholly at *galloping-Meat* and Exercise accordingly; so that every Horse whose Coat stares (unless he be hide-bound withal) must not be therefore deem'd a surfeited-Horse.

What I have before observed with respect to *Cuts* or *Wounds*, either upon the *Fleshy-parts*, or those that are *tendinous* or *sine-wy*, I heartily wish may be religiously and strictly minded; for as in the present Case, *viz. Surfeits*, it often happens that the *Cure* is attributed to wrong *Agents*; so in *Cuts*, *Bruises* and *Wounds*, I have as often laughed in my sleeve to see a foolish Fellow ascribe the *Cure* to his *never-failing-Ointment*, *Balsam* or *Wound-Water*, which had scarce any thing to do in the Affair.

What I would be at is this, *viz.* So soon as the Fibres of an *Animal Body* are divided, or in plainer *English*, so soon as a *Wound* is received or a Bruise is given to either *Man* or *Horse* upon any of the Parts which are required to move much, or sustain Weight; in such Cases, I insist upon it, that *REST* and *TIME* will do more, than all the famed *Balsams*, *Ointments* or *Tinctures* in the Universe, let them be ever so dignified or distinguished with pompous Titles of professed Cures perform'd by them in an hour's time, &c. &c. &c.

Rest and
Time cure
green
Wounds.

I have said *Rest* and *Time*, but the *Rest* I mean, is keeping the wounded Limb in a *horrizontal Posture*, otherwise the Part will inflame, swell, and tend to a *Mortification*, of which dire Evil, the first Stage is only a slight preternatural-heat upon the Part; and this may be prevented, if the Horse is forced down and kept so 'till the Wound is digested a little, and the Anguish abated; neither indeed are all Horses alike with respect to bearing such Misfortunes; for these differ as much as *Mankind* with respect to their Texture of Fibres, some answering to the *first*, others to the *fourth*

String of a Fiddle, or, in other Words, some have more delicate and tender *Fibres* than others, and therefore these will be more liable to Hazards upon any *Bruise* or *Wound*; and, altho' every Man does not lose his Life after unskilful Bleeding in the Arm, and wrong Management afterwards, yet I have seen some that have died upon such Accounts; nay, even from the prick of a Thorn upon a *Joint*, and stirring the *Limb* too soon; so that, I say, too much Caution cannot be taken when the *Fibres* (especially near the larger Tendons) are divided, or severely bruised or prick'd, and this is best done by placing the wounded Part so as that the Blood-vessels may be in a *horrixontal* Situation, and afterwards, any sort of warm greasy-*Poultis* tied upon it will do to relax the *Fibres* and prevent Inflammation, only minding to smear over the Wound with the *common-green Ointment*, called *Unguentum-viride* of the Shops, and a Piece of soft Tow over it.

I have run into this Digression upon *Wounds* and *Bruises*, fearing lest a Story (tho' a good one) when told only once over might be lost, therefore, *Reader*, be careful, and circumspect in studying the Doctrine I have inculcated, and then thou needest not be beholden to the *Common Farrier* for his Advice how to cure thy Horse that has got a *Cut* or *Bruise* upon his Leg, &c.

The *Reader* will think me rambling, I suppose, by flying off from my Account of a *Surfeit* in Horses to that of *Wounds* and *Bruises*; but I do it only to shew that *Farriers* will have us believe their Applications perform *Cures*, when *Rest* and *Time* are the main *Agents*; and that *Surfeits* may also be cured without any Medicines besides the *Common-cordial-ball*, provided the Horse be taken care of by a proper and sober Groom, who places more Confidence in a *warm-wide-Stall*, *clean Bedding* and *Feeding*, together with *brisk and laborious Dressing* and *moderate Exercise*, than in all the whole *Far-*

rage

rago of ill contrived-Compositions of the Farriers and Dabblers in the Art of Physic.

The *Malanders* are certain Chops or Cracks in the bend of the Knees at the upper End of the Back-finews occasion'd from a sharp-hot Humour, but mostly from slothfulness and want of Care.

The Cure consists in clipping off the Hair, and anointing the Sores Night and Morning, with the following Ointment, viz.

- " Take Flanders Oil of Bays, three Ounces; Ointment,
- " white Vitriol burnt and powder'd, three Drachms;
- " quicksilver, half an Ounce; Oil of Turpentine,
- " two Drachms : Mix."

Stir the Quicksilver for half an Hour with the Oil of Bays and Oil of Turpentine, and then add the white Vitriol.

There is also an excellent Preparation for the Purpose, made with *Lapis Calaminaris*, viz.

- " Take four ounces of fresh Butter, and stir
- " into it when melted, three Ounces of *Lapis Ca-*
- " *laminaris*, finely levigated or powdered, and keep
- " stirring 'till it is so cold, as that the Powder
- " will not fall to the Bottom."

With this Ointment, let the Places be rubb'd Morning and Evening for some time, after cutting away the Hair, and washing with warm Water.

Some Horses are so subject to the *Malanders*, that it is hard to keep them free, and really they are often so inveterate, and the Humour so sharp and corrosive, that the *Sinew* is contracted, and the Horse steps short and stumbles; this happens mostly to old Horses that have rough long Hair in the bend of the Knee; and, as the Sores are situate upon a Joint where there is much Motion, they are hard to heal as before observed, under the Head of

White Ointment good in the Malanders.

Wounds in general; however, there is nothing better in these Cases, than *Ointments* which contain Ingredients of a drying Virtue, such as the common *white--Ointment* of the Shops, mixed with a little *Soot*, if the Horse is *Black*, or with *Bolearmoniac*, if he is a *Bay*; just so as to hinder the thing from being too much seen, while one mounts in a strange Place, for nothing takes the Eye more (unless it is a fine Woman) than a fine Horse free from blemish, that moves justly and truly upon his Limbs, from the Door of the *Inn* where one has lodged, because every *Santeror* in the Street, has his Observation to make on this Account; insomuch that many times, when I have had Horses that lingered or halted a little at the first setting out, I have been so ashamed to mount them in strange Places amongst *Gentlemen*, that I have ordered them to be warmed, by moving them about for a Quarter of an Hour before hand, in order to make them step off handsomely from the *Inn*.

Captain Burdon has taught us how to dock a Horse with the greatest Sagacity: but as this *Operation* is very seldom performed upon the Road, I shall not trouble the *Reader* with an Account of it; therefore shall only say a Word or two about *nicking* a Horse's Tail, to make him carry it well.

Nicking the Tail, the best Manner of doing it.

Every *Farrier* and *Experienced-Groom* (as we ironically call them) will tell you, they can cut a Horse's Tail to perfection; and yet we often see the poor Creatures loose their Lives by the inflammation, heats and swelling of the Parts about the Operation; this I have several times been any Eye-witness of; neither can any *Method* or *Medicine* prevent the Disaster, when once the affair is excessive; I mean when the Heat and Inflammation is violent, and spreads itself into the *Rectum*, or Arse-gut, &c.

It is not a very easy matter for a *Farrier* to cut a Horse's Tail, so as that he will afterwards carry it well;

well ; what I mean by carrying well, is carrying it so, as that a pretty good Judge shall not know whether it is not *natural* ; and for this end, he must carry it equally from his Body, and not cock up the Point like a *Squirrel*, as many do that have been cut, leaving the Middle of the *Dock* lower than any Part else ; in order to remedy which, the *Farrier*, or other *Operator*, will presently tell you, he can loosen the *Sinews* nearer the Horse's Body, and make him carry a more equal Tail, but it is here, that the greatest Hazard in *Nicking* lies ; for if he happens to give the cross cut deep, and near the *Fundament*, there is great Reason to suspect the Horse's Life is in Danger ; and it is very odd to observe, that some Horses get over such a *Nicking* pretty easy ; whereas others (that I have thought were not cut so deep nor so near the Body) have lingered a few Days, and then died : I say, this is difficult to determine, *viz.* whether it is want of Care in preventing the cold Air from hurting the Wound, or, it is the *Idiosyncrasy*, or peculiar *Temperament* and *Disposition* of one Horse from another which makes the Difference ; however, it is best, not to run any great Hazards, seeing, we may easily escape them, and yet make a Horse carry his Tail well ; and the following Method, in my Opinion and Experience, is best, *viz.*

Let the Horse be carefully cast or thrown down upon Straw or soft Ground, and his Feet fastened well, and a good heavy Fellow ordered to hold down his Head, by kneeling upon his Mane, &c. Then take one of the two Irons in readiness, in a chafing-Dish of hot Coals, and cut thro' the *Sinews* on each Side the Dock almost, tho' not quite to the Middle ; for, in that Place, there lies a considerable *Artery*, which there is no Occasion to sever, because 'tis the Strength of the *Sinews* under the Tail, that are too strong for those above, which hinders many Horses from setting their Tails well, and

Cutting the Tail, the Method of doing it to the best advantage.

and when these are properly loosened, the Business is done.

Cutting-Irons, the Shape of them.

I say, your Cut on each Side upon the *Sinews*, should be about an Inch and half from the setting on of the *Tail*, and pretty deep, and the breadth of your Cutting Iron, should be more or less according to the thickness of the Horse's Rump; for some fine-bred-Horses have very small and slender Docks, and therefore require a narrower *Iron*, so that it is best to have the *Irons* from *three Quarters* of an *Inch* to an *Inch and half* broad, if you would have what is necessary on these Occasions.

I have observed, that when the *Cross-cut* is made deep and near the Body, as is the Method with many who pretend to *set Tails*, the Parts often swell exceedingly, and threaten, if not effectually acquire, a mortified State that terminates in the Death of the poor Creature; and how, in the Name of Goodness, should it be otherwise, while we suffer a Parcel of *blundering Fellows* to cut, mangle and torment our Horses, without being acquainted with the Difference of an *Artery* from a *Vein*, a *Nerve* from a *Tendon*, &c. setting a side all the other necessary Qualifications requisite to furnish out an expert and skilful *Leech*. But to return.

When you have finished the *Cut* near the Horse's Body on each Side the *Tail*, thro' the whole Breadth of the strong *Sinews* almost, but not quite to the Middle of the *Dock*, and well up towards the Hair, then you may make a second Burning on each Side as before, and, at about two Inches from the other; after which, you may cut quite across the *Tail*, for there is no Danger four Inches from the Body.

When all the *Cuts* are made, but the more there are, the more equal will the Horse carry, unless his Tail is too long, in which Case he should lose a Joint or two as you see necessary; I say, when you have made as many Wounds as necessary, you should work the Tail back and forward to make the muscular

cular Parts and *Sinews* which are cut, shew themselves, in order to be dissected or separated from the rest, which you cannot so well come at; and also, in order to hinder the uniting again of the *Tendons* and *Muscles* which are sever'd; for if this should happen, without a deal of new Flesh putting out, the Horse would be little the better for Nicking; and, for this Reason, it is very necessary to *pulley up* the Tail during the time of healing the Wounds; and the time of using the *Pulley*, should be about three or four Days after the Operation, and the *Sores* dressed with a Bunch of Feathers dipt in warm Ointment (such as the following) twice a Day, which will prevent, what the *Vulgar* term, *fester*ing up into the Horse's Body.

“ Take Rosin and Burgundy-pitch, of each two Ounces; common Turpentine, three Ounces; Hogs-lard, purified from Salt, &c. twelve Ounces; French *Verdigrease* in fine Powder, half an Ounce; *mix* and make an Ointment, by adding the *Verdigrease* last of all, when the rest is cooled a little off the Fire, and stirring the same in by Degrees, 'till the Ointment is almost as thick as *Treacle*, and that the Powder cannot settle to the Bottom.”

Ointment
to be used,
after Nick-
ing the Tail.

This is a good *Wound-ointment* either for *Man* or *Beast*, excepting that the Quantity of *Verdigrease* as here ordered, is too much for those sort of Wounds that are free from *fungous* or spungy proud-Flesh; yet, as there are not many of that kind, and, as it is best to hinder (in some Measure) the too quick Granulation or Budding forth of new Flesh, at the Extremities of the *Evanescent Arteries*, &c. it is better to use an Ointment that is more *deter*sive than *epulotic*; or, to speak more intelligibly, it is better to use a *sharp* Ointment, than a *greasy* One; seeing

feeling the Sides of all Wounds should be kept as low as the new *Skin* that generates about them.

Fever.

If your Horse has a *Fever*, which may be known from the too exalted Motion of his *Heart*, bleed him according to his Strength and the Violence of the Symptoms; and, next Day, give him as follows, *viz.*

Bolus for a Fever, to be mixed in Beer.

“ Take Venice-treacle, half an Ounce; Snake-root in fine Powder, two Drachms; Diaphoretic Antimony, and English Saffron in Powder, of each, one Drachm; Syrup of Saffron, as much as necessary, to make it of the Consistence of a Bolus; which you may mix in a Quart of warm small Beer, and some common Treacle, and give it your Horse for a Dose; and repeat it every eight or ten Hours, 'till Sweat is procured.”

It should be assisted in its Operation with a thick warm Rug or the like, and let him have lukewarm Water with Oatmeal offered him very often, and if he will drink it with a Mixture of *Spirit of Nitre*, I mean, *sweet-Spirit-of-Nitre*, you may give him in the Proportion of half an Ounce to three Gallons of Water.

Sweating, the best Cure in most Fevers.

It is not very easy to know when a Horse sweats moderately, because of the Hair upon his Body; however, if the *Pores* are kept open by a kindly Warmth, and a higher Perspiration than ordinary only occasioned, it will be a great Means of carrying off the feverish Heat in his Blood; for there is no *Evacuation* (except vomiting, and that you can't well bring a Horse to) I say, there is not any *Evacuation* better adapted to the Cure of *Fevers* of all kinds, whether in *human* or *brute-Creature*, than a kindly *Sweat*, and to keep the Body of an equal Warmth, accordingly as the *Symptoms* indicate; tho' indeed I must confess, that, in *human-Bodies*, a lenient easy *Purgative*, now and then, pro-

procures relief, yet this Method cannot be pursued in Horses, by reason of the length of the *Alimentary-tube* or *Guts* from the Stomach ; or rather, from the Root of the Tongue to the *Anus* or *Fundament* ; for this, together with the rigid Con-
 structure of the Fibres which compose the Body of a Horse, requires such *draftic* or strong purgative Medicines that *Fuel* would be added to the *Flame*, and the *Fever* increased, seeing no purging Medicine, that carries its Operation farther than the *primæ viæ*, or first Passages, such as the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, is safe in these Cases, for Reasons already cited ; and therefore a proper *Perspiration*, or, if the Symptoms are urgent, a *Sweating* proportionable to the height of the *Fever*, along with plentiful Dilution, such as Water and Oatmeal, with sweet *Spirit of Nitre*, with which it is before ordered to be impregnated ; I say, this Method in a Horse, as well as in almost all kinds of *Fevers* in Mankind is most effectual ; and therefore, *Blistering*, *Cupping*, &c. have more of Pomp and Shew in these Cases, and serve more to amuse the *Vulgar*, and please the outward Senses than any thing else ; and yet there are some, nay, I am sorry to say it, there are many *Physicians* in the World, who split Hairs to so great wonder, that unless *Bleeding*, *Cupping*, and *Blistering* be used in *Fevers*, the *Farce* is never well acted ; and so prone are we to the pleasure of being deceived, and to pay more for a *Cure* after a good smarting Bout, and running *Gantlet* thro' the *Faculty* of *Physicians* and their Attendants, that we think our Money ill bestow'd, if we are cured in too easy a way ; much like the *Woman* we are told of, who grumbled to pay a good Artist *six Pence* for pulling her a *Tooth* out easy, because she had, in other like Cases, been haul'd round and round the Shop for a *Groat* ; so that, I say, it is not consistent with worldly Policy to perform *Cures* without giving our *Patients* some trouble ;

The way of the World.
 The Author's Notion of it.

trouble ; I mean some particular sort of *Patients*, such, as that unless they observe an Air of *Sapiens* in the *Don*, and are told that the *Moon* is made of *Green-Cheese*, they look upon him as a silly illiterate Fellow that cures Folks by halves.

Cafe, a particularly merry one.

I could tell a very merry Story agreeable to the *Doctrine* I am upon, would my time permit, in relation to a *Cafe* I was concern'd in along with two others of the Fraternity, where before I could get quit of these Hangers on, who were continually arguing about *Deliriums*, imperfect *Crises*, &c. apparent in the *Urine* of a *Gentleman* that is truly worthy of the high Trust lately reposed in him by the *King* ; I say, I was, *in fact*, obliged secretly to piss in the *Urinal* my self to rid the Room of the two *Doctors*, who, I was satisfied, were running the Risk of my good Friend's Life with their *Bolus's*, *Draughts*, &c. &c. &c. neither was I able, by any Argument, to persuade these two knowing Men, that the *crude thin Urine* rendered by our *Patient*, was occasion'd from the *Salts* of the *French flies*, (as they are called) which had got into his *Blood* from three large *Blister-plasters* they insisted upon being apply'd to his Neck and Arms.

I would here beg leave to be understood, that the abovesaid *Gentleman* was not himself one of those sort of Persons I have hinted at in the preceding Paragraph, no, it was the two *Doctors* that were doing something extraordinary in order for a good *Incrementum* of *Fees* when they found a wealthy Patient ; but as soon as I had got my *Water* into the *Urinal*, these Practisers quickly spied the *perfect Crisis* and Resolution of the Distemper, and were unanimous in Opinion, that the Patient's *Pulse*, together with all the *Symptoms*, were of a Piece with the sound *Urine* produced ; therefore, O ! ye Sons of *Æsculapius* ! Be not too presuming and arrogant in your Profession, seeing you may be liable to be censured in like manner with the two

I am speaking of, but study Nature attentively, by passing regularly and circumspectly thro' the *Sciences* I have several times mentioned; and this, together with a true Knowledge of the Parts of the *Mechanical-Machine* you are to perform upon, will enable you to justify your Practice before any Assembly of learned Men in this World, which is all that an honest Man can wish or hope for as a *Physician*. Now to return.

I have spoken of *Gravel* in the Hoof, I shall now say a Word or two of *Gravel* in the *Kidnies*, seeing it is a very common Disorder upon a Journey, but more especially upon long Journies, when a horse is strained and heated above his strength: And therefore first, If it was not for the Food which Horses live upon, they would, most of them, suffer extremely from the *Gravel*, because their prone posture of Body, hinders the *Piss* or serous and thin parts of the Blood, from passing so quickly and easily off by the *Kidnies* and *Ureters*, as would otherwise happen if the Creature were erect; for, the *Salts* of the *Urine*, or, what we may term the *Animal tartar*, has more time in the *Pelvis* of the *Kidnies*, &c. to coalesce and come together, so as to form *Gravel* or *fabulous Concretions*.

If any Person observe where a Horse has *staled*, it may easily be discovered, when the Pavement is dried a little, that the *Piss* of this Animal is full of *Tartar*, which shews it self in a kind of brown Powder; and therefore, as I have already observed, if Horses were to drink *fermented Liquors*, as Wines, &c. which contain a deal of *Tartar*, they would from their Situation of Body, be more subject than Mankind to breed the Stone; and moreover, it has been observable, that the *Soldiery* who lie in *Barracks*, are not so liable to the *Stone* and *Gravel*, as other *Men*; which Observation is mentioned by that very ingenious Inquirer into

Gravel in
the Kidnies,

Animal
Tartar,
what.

into Nature, *Stephen Hales*, D. D. and his Reason is good, viz. the Beds they lie on are very much upon the recline, so that their Heads are higher than ours in a common way, which make the *Urine* pass quicker into the *Bladder* by its own weight, and as large Particles of Gravel, or, what the *Chemical-Philosophers* style *Animal Tartar*, will pass thro' the Canal of the *Urethra* or Piss Pipe from the *Bladder* outward, than can possibly thro' those of the *Ureters* from the *Kidnies* to the *Bladder*; for this reason I say it is, that small *Stones* in the first, are much more dangerous than large ones in the latter.

I have fully shewn, in a small Treatise published in the Year 1739, intituled, *Lithiasis Anglicana*, or a philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of the Stone and Gravel in Human Bodies, that most or all *Fluids* whatsoever contain *Tartar* of one kind or other; and that even *Air* it self has its peculiar *Tartar*, but as *Animal Tartar*, or what is vulgarly called by the Name of the *Gravel*, is the Point at present in question, I shall keep to the Text; therefore, first, I say:

It is not yet made appear, notwithstanding 5000 l. has been paid Mrs *Stephens* for her *Dissolvent* of the *Stone*, that her Medicines will perform what she and some others would have us believe; for, on the contrary, I can testify, that many Persons in my Neighbourhood have used large Quantities of those Medicines, and that too, for a long time together, without any Benefit, altho' I must confess, that where the *Stone* happens to be of a soft porous nature, the Medicines bid fair for a Cure; and, as none of us can form a true *Prognostic* as to the softness or hardness of the *Stone* in a Person's *Bladder*, it may be advisable to take of those Medicines for some time, and by the Fragments which frequently fall off the *Stone*, we can easily

Mrs. Stephens's Medicines mentioned

easily
if it
tient
under
down
cines
I
Cour
I bel
seen f
am f
and
the fl
while
as h
to h
scenc
Mus
hard
admi
Oper
Anin
fisten
any
num
an I
calle
geon
have
If
Uret
lets,
little
not
time
Case
“ F

easily tell of what Consistence the rest is; which, if it proves of the harder kind, I am sure, the *Patient* had better run the risk of a Recovery by undergoing the Operation, than fruitlessly swallow down the nauseously-lxivious and greasy Medicines as directed by the said Mrs. Stephens.

I have cut a great many for the *Stone* in the Course of my Practice, and with as much Success, I believe, as the rest of my Brethren, and have seen scores of both Sexes eased of the Burden I am speaking of at the *Hotel-de-Dieu* at *Paris*, and have been surprized to see such difference in the shape and hardness of the *Stones*, insomuch that while some are as soft as *Rotten-stone*, others are as hard as a *Brown-pebble*; and, one I remember to have seen taken from a Man, that had *Excrescences* upon it, directly like those we observe on *Muscle-shells*, this was of an exceeding firm and hard nature; however, the poor Man recover'd to admiration; but, for a true *Specimen* on *Nature's* Operations, with respect to the Generation of *Animal Tartar*, I mean, with respect to the Consistence, Shape, &c. of *Stones* in the *Bladder*, let any Person (who has opportunity) view the large number of all Sizes which are kept in a Box with an Iron Lattice over it at the Hospital in *Paris* called *la Charité*, where the *Monks* are the Surgeons, and I think very cruel ones as any I have ever beheld. But to the Point.

If your Horse has the *Gravel* in his *Kidnies*, *Ureters* or *Bladder*, he will seem weak in his Fillets, and piss often and with difficulty, and but a little at a time, and, I have seen Horses, which could not stale a drop for two days or longer, and all the time tumble and groan excessively; if this is the Case I say, the best method will be as follows, *viz.*

“ Take one ounce and half of my Cordial.
 “ Ball; half an ounce of Sope of Tartar; and one
 “ Drachm

“ Drachm of *Matthew's-Pill*, or a Drachm and
 “ half, if the Horse is lusty and strong; beat
 “ these well together, and make it up into two
 “ Balls with Liquorice Powder, and give it for a
 “ Dose out of a Horn with warm stale-Beer and
 “ a little Treacle.

The *Medicine* may be repeated once in 24 hours if the *Symptoms* are urgent, and warm Water, or rather Water that is lukewarm, should be offered him every two or three hours; for, this *Ball* will occasion Thirst, and it is so much the better for it, because drinking large quantities, is not improper in Cases of the *Gravel* in the *Kidnies* or *Ureters* of Man or *Beast*, altho' we find in general, that People afflicted with this *Disorder* are afraid of drinking, apprehending that it will occasion more Pain, &c.

I might here enter into a *Philosophical Account* of the *Operation* of the above *Medicine*, and shew the Reader how an *Opiate*, as in the *Matthew's Pill*, may become a *Diuretic*, by causing an universal Relaxation of the *Solids*, occasioned thro' the pleasant Titulation it gives to the *Nerves* in the *Stomach*, &c. but this would appear foreign to my present purpose, notwithstanding it is an easy Task to perform, as well with respect to *Opiates*, as all other *Drugs* and *Medicines* made use of in our present *Materia Medica*, which, it must be owned, are not a few; I mean, it is an easy Task to a Person of a liberal Education (endowed with *common Sense*, a thing which all pretend to, yet few are Masters of) to shew the true Reasons, why this or that *Medicine* operates by *Vomit*, *Stool*, *Urine*, *Sweat*, &c. But this Doctrine, no Person has so fully pointed out to us as my Preceptor the most indefatigable and truly learned *Herman Boerhaave*, late Professor at *Leyden*, in his Book *de viribus Medicamentorum*, which Piece, I do aver it, unless well

Professor
Boerhaave
 mentioned.

well understood by the Professors of *Physic*, they do not deserve the honourable Name of *Physicians*. But to return to the *Gravel* in the *Kidnies*, &c. of Horses.

If the Horse continues long in Pain and strives to stale often, he should have the following Glister the Gravel. injected very warm thro' a long Pipe, *viz.*

“ Take of the Leaves of Mallow and Marsh-mallow, of each three handfuls; Pelitory of the Wall, two handfuls; Juniper Berries, bruised two Ounces; Aniseed and Grains of Paradise bruised, of each half an Ounce; boil these in four Quarts of Water to two; then strain and add of Electuary, called *Caryocostrium*, otherwise called the Clove and Costus Electuary, one Ounce; and of common Salt and fresh Butter (or Oil of any Sort) of each two Ounces; mix and inject as aforesaid, as warm as you suppose the Horse may bear it, and tye down the Tail a good while afterwards,”

It will be proper to stir the Horse about pretty often, and to offer him lukewarm-Water with Oatmeal, and about half an Ounce of *sweet-Spirit-of-Nitre*, mixed in a common Pail-full of Water, or to impregnate the Water with such *Spirit*, as strong as the Horse will drink it.

This Method, with a little Patience, will free your Horse from that *fabulous Matter*, called the *Gravel*, but more properly stiled; a super-abounding *animal Tartar*.

We find it much more easy to prevent than cure *Distempers*, and, it would be therefore proper, provided the *Gravel* was more common in Horses than it is, to give the Horse a strong Solution of *Alicant-sage* and *Egg-shell-lime* now and then, to dissolve and carry off such calculous Concretions in

in the *Urine* of *Animals*, and for this End the following Composition will be proper, *viz.*

“ Take two Ounces of *Alicant-sope*, slice it small,
 “ and dissolve it in a Quart of soft-Water, then add
 “ half an Ounce of *Egg-shell-lime*, and about three
 “ Ounces of Honey; and give it the Horse out of
 “ a Horn milk-warm, twice a Week for a Month;
 “ and every three Months repeat it, if any Signs
 “ of *Gravel* appear.”

Monfieur
 Geoffroy
 mentioned.

The *Egg-shell-lime* and *Alicant-sope* are the Bases or main Ingredients in the *Medicines*; called *Mrs. Stephens's*, for dissolving the *Stone* in human Bodies, and the reason why *Alicant-sope* is preferable to that of *Castile* is, because it is prepared from the Ashes of Kelp or *Sea-tangle*, that contains a great deal of *Marine-salt*, as observed by the very ingenious *M. Geoffroy* Professor of *Chemistry* at the *Royal Gardens* in *Paris*.

A Case.

There is a wide Difference between the *Gravel* and the *Stone*, and many People are said to be cured of the *Stone*, by the Use of *Mrs. Stephens's Medicines*; whereas the Distemper was only the red *Gravel*, that scarce ever turns to a large *Stone*; and so prone are we to say, such or such a thing has cured us of this or that Distemper before we weigh the Difference, that I know a Merchant, in all probability, near his *Exit* by taking the afore-said *Medicines*; and yet, about three Years ago, he signed his Name among the rest, that he was cured by the said *Mrs. Stephens* of the *Stone*.

This Person was troubled with a large and very hard *Stone* in his *Bladder*, and took abundance of the *Medicines*; for the Discovery of which *Mrs. Stephens* received 5000*l.* but the Fragments that came away, were so sharp-pointed and hard, that he parted with large Quantities of Blood with his *Urine*; by which he (at last) became *dropfical*,
 and

and he is now incurable thro' his own obstinate persisting in the continued Use of those Medicines.

This, and many other the like Instances, I could bring where the *Stones* were of so hard a Nature, as that *Mrs. Stephens's* Medicines would sooner kill the *Patient*, than intirely dissolve the Concretion; however, as I have observed before, it is proper to try the Medicines for some time, to know of what Firmness the *Stone* is; provided we have first assured ourselves from a proper Trial by the Hand of an able *Surgeon*, that there really is a *Stone* in the Bladder; or, that we are (from the Advice of such Practitioner) convinced, that there is one in the *Kidney*; I say, when we are quite sure of this, we should enter upon a Course of the aforesaid *Medicines*, and, if we find the *Stone* of a harder Sort than is common, by the Pieces that come away, which are brownish and polished oftentimes; when this is so, I am convinced, that the *Patient* had much better hazard the Operation of *Cutting*, than go on in the Use of those *Medicines*, or else suffer the *Stone* to remain as round as possible, rather than turn it into a rough and angular Body, without being able to bring it all away, which would be morally impossible by such Medicines, or any other; because several *Stones* are so hard that the *Medicines* are not able, even tho' used twenty Years, to dissolve them intirely.

There is one particular Benefit accrues from the Use of *Mrs. Stephens's* Medicines, besides that of dissolving soft *Stones* in the *Kidnies* and *Bladder*; and that is, their curing the *Jaundice* or other *Cachexy* of the like Nature; more especially, where the Body is of a *leucophlegmatic* or watery, rather than a *hectic* or dry State; for the *sopy* and *lixivious Tribe* avail most strongly in these Cases; and in my Opinion, it would be good to give a Horse, now and then, such a Medicine of *Sope* and *Egg-shell-lime* as before prescribed, notwithstanding his

his Illness might not prove the *Gravel*; for, it will prevent or cure the *Yellows*, and thence hinder the *Staggers*, *Farcy*, &c. and indeed those Medicines are better adapted to *Horses* than *Men*, because most Horses, from their plain simple Living, are rather of a *moist* than *dry* Constitution; in which last State of the Body all *lixivial Salts* do harm, and are, in some measure, poisonous, as is observed by that great Searcher after *Truth*, viz. the incomparable *Boerhaave*; and, from hence, the judicious *Reader* will easily gather, how improperly *Mrs. Stephens's Medicines* are often administered.

Rheumatism.

The *Rheumatism* is a Distemper which frequently happens to Horses on a Journey; or, when much in Use, as we say, and the *Farriers* are often confoundedly puzzled to find out where the Grievance is really seated, so that they *Bleed*, *Oil* and *Rowel* of Course, yet without any true Notion of things; for how the D—l should these Fellows be able to do service to our Horses in difficult Cases, when they cannot truly define any inward Distemper, no more than they can shew, in proper Terms, the make of the *Machine* which they work upon; and if *Gentlemen* were as well convinced of this *Truth* as I am, they would as soon employ a *common-Blacksmith* to repair and amend a *Watch*, as they would a *common-Farrier* to cure their Horses of Distempers out of the reach of common Understandings; that is, they would trust to their own Judgment, after reading what I have writ, rather than to that of a *common-Farrier*, without Education, without Sense.

The *Rheumatism* is often internodial (as we term it) in Mankind; that is, between the *Joints*, but Horses have it mostly upon the *Joint* either of the *Hough* or *Stifle* behind, or in the *Knee* or *elbow-Joint* before.

This Distemper will affect a Horse sometimes for half a Year as I have observed, when no better Advice

Advice than a Farrier's has been asked, and yet after such time, I have seen the Horse well and sound, tho' he had undergone strange *out of the-way Methods of Cure*.

It proceeds from a Sickness of the Blood brought on by catching Cold, foul Feeding or the like, and sometimes it is natural to the Horse, as all Horses are not foaled with the *bona Stamina Vita*, no more than all Men are born with such happy requisites of *Health and long Life*.

I knew a very good Horse belonging to Mr. Bates of Otley in *Yorkshire*, that had a kind of habitual *Rheumatism*, I told him not to spare him, tho' he was odly *Lame*, viz. sometimes here sometimes there, but to keep him well and hunt him up to the Dogs, or ride him without reserve; for, that it was possible to ride him sound, and so it proved in about a Year's time after; and, as I am told, he performs well ever since.

The *English Climate* is very productive of the *English Climate* *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout* and other painful *mem-* mate pro-
branous Distempers, as we usually style them; for ductive of
the quick Transitions from *Heat to Cold*, from the *Rheuma-*
calm to stormy Weather, is enough to shake the *tism, &c.*
animal Frame to Pieces; and, which it would soon do, if it was not, that the *Almighty Architect* has so wonderfully provided against such hasty Changes, by so ordering it, as that the *Air* within our Bodies bears an equal Spring with the *Air* without.

The Cure of Rheumatic Disorders in Human Bodies, consists chiefly in the Evacuations of Bleeding, Purging, Sweating, and the like, together with a plentiful use of Volatiles, such as Spirit of Hartshorn, &c. and drinking large Draughts of thin Liquors, such as plain small Whey, &c. but, if the Distemper will not yield to milder Methods, we must have recourse to the practice of the *An-*
cients, viz. either the *actual* or *potential Caute-ry*, which, in plainer Terms, is either a Hot-Iron, or

H

its

its Cousin-German, a *Causitic*, whereby to eat into the Flesh, and make Issues.

This latter would, now-a-days, be accounted very harsh Practice, but it is *ipso facto* the most to the purpose, by reason the *Rheumatism* is a Distemper, affecting the *membrana communis musculorum*, the common Membrane that covers the *Muscles*, or, what the *Vulgar* term the *Sinews* or *Leaders* of the Body, this is the Opinion of many who have writ most intelligibly upon Distempers, tho' I have great reason to believe that the *Rheumatism* is often seated so deep, as strongly to affect the *Periosteum*, or thin membrane immediately covering most of the *Bones* both in *human* and *brute Creatures*, and this sort is that tedious and durable *Rheumatism*, which pins the Patient down very often, for some Months successively, when he will not undergo the severe Method of Cure.

It is defined, by my learned *Preceptor*, the late *Doctor Boerhaave*, an Inflammation of the Membranes, that has not power or force enough to break its way thro' towards the outward Skin; and, if I remember right, he advises, or rather tells us of course, that the *Cure* consists in making an Incision down to the part affected; and, no doubt, but it is the most likely Method, for, whatever will raise a preternatural heat on the Surface of the Body, will stand the best chance to do Service, by determining the offending Matter that way; and this is the reason why the *Arabian Physicians* were so fond of the *actual Caustery*, and of the *Moxa*, which is a kind of *Cotton* that they used to burn upon the pained Part, but these successful Methods are now much in disuse, by reason People of the present Generation do not stand Fire so stoutly as those of old; it is not the Fire of *Gunpowder*, which I mean; for that is a Discovery of our *Roger Bacon* in the *twelfth Century*, altho' such Discovery which was only made use of by the said *Bacon* to shew his artificial

Frier Bacon
discovered
Gunpowder
before Bar-
tholdus
Schwartz
the German,
that taught
the Venetians
its use in the
Art of War.

artificial Thunder and Lightning) is erroneously attributed to *Bartholdus Schwartz* a German Monk and Chemist, who, about two hundred Years after the other, taught the use of it in the Art of War to the *Venetians*; yet, whether or no, we are obliged to him for such a Discovery is a matter of some doubt amongst the Learned; no it is the *Fire* of a hot Iron apply'd to the Joint or Place affected, and burnt so as that *Eschar* or Scab would in a few Days be digested out, and by this means the *Arabs* used to make a great many Issues at a time, whereby to cure painful Distempers, such as the *Rheumatism*, *Sciatica*, *Gout*, and the like; and I myself have ordered eight Issues to be made at a time by *Caustics*: in some inveterate *Ischiatic* or *Sciatic* pains in the Hip-Joint, and that too with good Success; for I do not remember that the Practice ever once failed me, but always answered my own and the Patient's wishes.

Caustics,
proper for
the Cure of
painful Dis-
tempers.

The largest *Nerve* of the whole Body, in both *Men* and *Horses*, passes close to the Hip joint; and, for this reason, we have great Cause to imagine the *Sciatica* or Hip gout is the most violent Pain which can be inflicted on either Man or Beast: therefore when a Horse has been long lame in the *Hip*, without any Accident, we may conclude it lodged upon the *Sciatic Nerve*, and that he ought to be fired upon the Hip pretty deep, by drawing Strokes with a hot Iron, shaped as those used by *Colt-gelders*, either in form of a Feather, or a Star as thus *, and though such Operation leave a Blemish, yet one had better have such a Blemish than a lame Horse.

After the firing, the Scarifications may be anointed with the common green Ointment, before prescribed for the Cure of Wounds, till they are all healed up.

If it is the *Rheumatism* in the Joint of the *Hough* or *Stifle* behind, or in the Knee or Elbow joint of

The Traveller's Pocket-Farrier.

the fore Leg, you should order the Part to be rubb'd till it is very warm, and then oiled with the following, *viz.*

“ Take of the Ointments called *Martiatum* and
“ *Nervinum*, of each two Ounces ; Oil of Tur-
“ pentine and Oil of Petre, of each half an Ounce ;
“ Spirit of Wine rectified, half an Ounce : Mix.”

This should be used twice a Day for a Week or longer, and the Horse walked out at due times ; but, as the *Rheumatism* is, what we may term one of the *Chronic-Distempers*, or a Distemper of long Continuance, a good deal of Patience is required in the Cure, and all we can hope for in *Man or Beast*, is only to shorten the Duration of the *Paroxysms*, if the Animal be very subject to the Disorder ; however, as it proceeds from a Sickness of the Blood, it may best be prevented by giving the Horse once a Fortnight, for three Turns as follows ; *viz.*

“ Take the bigness of a Pigeon's Egg of my
“ Cordial-ball, and mix with it from about two
“ Scruples to a Drachm and half (according to the
“ Horse's strength) of *Mercurius Dulcis* in fine
“ Powder, and give it him the Night before the
“ following Purge, *viz.*

“ Take one Ounce of *Barbadoes-Aloes* ; one
“ Drachm of *Diagridium* ; and the like Quantity
“ of *Englisch Saffron* in Powder : Mix these with
“ half an Ounce of Syrop of Buckthorn, and two
“ Drachms of Oil of Aniseed, and as much Li-
“ quorice Powder, and Flour of Brimstone, as will
“ make the whole into two pretty stiff Balls for a
“ Dose.”

These should be repeated at due Intervals as before observed for three Turns, and it may do well
to

to give powder'd Antimony in every feed of Oats to the Quantity of half an Ounce for a Dose, wetting the Oats a little to make the Powder stick amongst them.

What I mean is *crude Antimony*, but there are many Preparations of that *Mineral*, such as *Doctor Ward's Pill and Drop*, with some others that I think would kill a Horse if given him, because he cannot vomit, purge or sweat so easily or quickly as a Man; and therefore what we call *alterative Medicines*, are more adapted to the Cure of *Chronic Distempers* in Horses, than those Drugs or Compounds of a more quick and sharp Operation, such as many of the *Mercurials* and *Antimonials* are.

I shall now conclude the present Performance with a proper Caution or two to all who delight in Horses, viz. never be over-fond of giving Physic to your Horses, but pick out, (if possible) an honest laborious and careful Groom that can handle a Comb and Brush with dexterity, and will take care to give your Horses a little Hay and often, and never come into the Stable but shake up the Bedding, and sweep all clean; and, with his Hands (without Straw) rub the Legs till they are of a kindly glowing warmth; for such a Servant is more useful than twenty Farriers, and you will scarce hurt the Horse whether Hunter or Road Horse under his Care, provided you are not hide-bound yourself and niggardly, with respect to the Allowance of Oats and split Beans, necessary for a Horse that performs hard Exercise, by reason, if he is duly fed with the Quantity of Oats, &c. prescribed in some of the former Pages, and dressed and exercised according; he will be free from faint moist Sweats, incident to those, which, by the Vulgar and unknowing part of Mankind, are said to be foul and full of Humours, and therefore rode by the Bitch daughter or Night-mare.

LASTLY, I would advise every Man, who wishes to be carried easy and well, to have strict regard to that part of my *Motto*, taken out of one of the *Satires* of *Horace*, viz. the emphatical Expression of *Emptorem biantem*, the open mouth'd-Buyer, who runs headlong as it were into the *Jockey's Net*; these are the People, who are almost sure to be bit; because it not only requires a nice Judgment and Distinction with regard to choosing a good Horse, but likewise on the other hand, there are so exceeding few good ones to be met with; and moreover, to take a Horse from the *Shew* as it is called, I mean, to buy a Horse directly from the *Shew* of the *Dealer*, or his Servant the *Jockey* with his *Rippon long-necks*, is an injudicious piece of work, for he will be no more the same Horse upon the *Road*, than a *She-As* will become a *Spanish-Jennet*; this, I say, is what happens in general, therefore ride the Horse some considerable way in rough uneven Road; and let him have his Head and his own way of going, and then, as a Brute without reason, he will be as much at your Service, as before he was put out of his own way about the Stable door by *Bit* and *Heel* as the *Dealers* express; neither is it sufficient, in the Choice of a good Horse, to ride him our selves; no, we must also have him rid by others in such Roads as I have mentioned, in Page 17, 18, &c. and observe whether he goes justly; that is, whether he goes pretty near *before* and widish *behind*, or so as to ruffle the Hair *before*, without breaking the Skin, and wide enough *behind*, so as not to touch a Hair, and that he takes up his *fore-Fet* moderately high, and gets quickly and nimbly off the Ground.

This is the Horse that is most likely to please his Master, provided such Master is not new-fangled, and therefore apt to change his *Road horse* upon every slight Occasion; and if he is one of that Temper, he is in a right Road to spend Money and

and be ill served to boot, but when a Man has got a Horse to his liking, he may, if he is young, serve fifteen or twenty Years, provided the Owner follow the Precepts laid down by me in this Piece; for as to riding hard, I don't take it to be so bad a Property in a *Master*, as want of Care after the Horse is overheated; or, want of Knowledge in respect to the Condition which a Horse is in when a piece of Expedition is to be performed; for if, his Flesh is not firm by good Keeping and Exercise, he will be in more danger of taking Cold from Irregularities and the Diseases so brought on will be more permanent and lasting,

Since my Account of *Strains* in the preceding Sheets, I happened to be abroad upon a dark Night, and in very bad Road, where the Mare I rid got a fall upon her Knees, tho' she was as free from stumbling as any Horse could be, and when she recovered herself she travelled a little more stiff and uneasy than usual; however I put her on for the five Miles I had to ride, not imagining that she was hurt in the *Fillets* as I afterwards found; and as this may be a very common Accident upon travelling the Roads, I thought proper to mention the thing, and the more so, by reason I had not particularly pointed it out before; altho' indeed, I may have said, that *Rest* and *Time* (according to the degree of the Disorder) are the best *Remedies*.

T H E I N D E X.

AGE of a Horſe, how to know it, Page 4. **A** Compariſon between Human and Brute Creatures with reſpect to Age, 5.

Air, Conſtitution of it, why ſo called, 114.

Aloes, the different ſorts of it, 48.

Animals the fineſt parts of them become oſſified or bony by old Age, 10.

Apothecary, talking like one, explained, 66.

Aſe ſore, how to prevent the Inconveniency, 86.

Aſſarabacca-Snuff for pain in the Head, 93.

Aſthma, what, 15. A particular ſort deſcribed, 16.

Author blames Mankind for their Indolence in ſearching after Truth, 12.

Authors ſhould be candid and communicative, 63

B

Back ſore, the Cure, 24, 86. Should be often looked at on a Journey, 22. An Inflammation upon it deſined, 23. How to ſave it from Galling, *ibid*.

Bitch-daughter, the beſt way of curing a Horſe rid by her, 32.

Bleeding, its different Effects, 78.

Blood and Humours, an Account of them, 38. Fluidity of it, Heat not the occaſion of it, 39. The greateſt Coagulations happen in the large Veſſels, 40. A Perſon will loſe moſt Blood in a horriſontal poſture, and why, 42. Whence the Heat of it ariſes, 78.

Body, the beſt Poſture of it in the Cure of Wounds, 50.

Borehaave's Chemical Lectures proper to be read, 72.

Bole-Armoniac, the true ſort deſcribed, 111.

Botts. 108.

Bowel-gall'd, the Cure, 99.

Boyle, Robert Eſq; mentioned, 101.

Broken-



The I N D E X.

Broken-wind, a caution, 15.

Burdon, Captain, his Ointment for Burns mention'd, 27.

His Account of a good Horseman confuted, 29. His

Ball for the Scratches censured, 53. His Turnip-

poultis mention'd 69. His Account of a Shoulder-

flip, and also the Author's, 72. Censured, 84.

Burns and Scalds the best Application for them, 28.

C

Caution, against leaving a good Horse to the manage-
ment of a careless Servant, 117. How to choose a
good Horse, and avoid a bad one, 150.

Choice of a Horse, a hasty one not good, 4.

Chest-founder'd a Word used by the Farriers, 76.

Clap in the Sinew defined, 68. A cold Charge for it, 16.

A Nostrum for the Cure of it, 69. Some cured sooner,
some later, and why, 70. A Winter's running little
enough to perform a Cure, 71.

Cockney-horse described, 14.

Cold Air, a good Repellent in the Scratches, 52.

Colds and Coughs, 75, 76. Lungs, Brain and Guts
soonest affected with Colds, 76. A great deal of Pa-
tience required in the Cure of them, 79. Powder to
blow up the Nose in a Cold, 82. Bleeding in the
Thigh proper for Colds, 77. A Cordial-Drink for
the same, 83.

Colonel, the Case of one in the *French Army*, 97.

Colours, some Horses feel, or put out white Hairs a-
bove the Ears sooner than others, 5.

Conclusion, 150.

Contagious Distempers in *Lancashire* and *Oxfordshire* in
1742, 114.

Cordial-Ball, for curing most Diseases in Horses, 53.

Cornaro, Louis, an *Italian* Physician mentioned, 81.

Costive or Lax Habit of Body, Animals differ in these, 107.

Cures often attributed to wrong Agents, 65.

Cutis and Cuticula, what, 29.

D

Dealer in Horses, his Word not to be regarded, 1. A
good Caution against being cheated by them, 19.

Death

The I N D E X.

Death, the Cause of what we call a natural Death, 6.
 Delirium in Fevers, the true Reason of it, 78.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, his sympathetic Powder mention'd, 64.
 Distempers, the difficulty lies in knowing them, more
 than in being acquainted with Drugs, &c. 34.
 ——— Endemic, and Epidemic distinguished, 115.
 ——— more frequent in *Autumn* than other Seasons,
ib. ——— better prevented than cured, 86, 117.
 Distinctions, we should not be too nice in, 4.
 Doctor, a Poulter-Doctor mentioned, 104.
 Drawing out Thorns by Plaisters, the Notion erroneous, 58.
 Drink a cordial Astringent one, 111.
 Drugs, a great Number of them in any Composition,
 such Composition no better but worse for it, 92.

E

Ease, procuring it and performing a Cure, are two dif-
 ferent things, 52.
 Ease and Pain, the reason of both touched upon, 62.
 Endemic Distemper, an Account of one in the Eyes of
 Horses 96.
 Error, a vulgar one exploded, 45.
 Exercise and good Dressing the best Physic, 36.
 Eyes, Gentlemen are often deceived in them, and why;
 6. Anatomy of them necessary to be studied, 7. Cap-
 tain *Burdon's* Account of them condemned, *ibid.*
 Small Eyes bad, &c. 8. Sore Eyes, 89. Wounds
 thereof long in curing, 90. Powder for a hurt upon
 the Eye, 92. Bleeding necessary when the Eyes are
 inflamed, 93. Snuff for pain in the Head and Eyes,
ibid. Eye-water, *ibid.* Powder for an inward Oph-
 thalmia, 94.

F

Farrier, a common Farrier and common Fool the same,
 13. Common one censured, 22, 97. Few Farriers
 duly qualified, 60. The Ignorance of Farriers pointed
 out 96. Common Farriers, common Brutes, 108.
 Fermentation, no such thing in the Blood, &c. of a
 living Animal, 38.
 Fevers, a short Account of them 79.

Fibre,

The I N D E X.

Fibre, the true Doctrine of an Animal Fibre not understood by many, 62.

Fluids press according to their perpendicular Altitude 41.

Flux and reflux of the Sea, a Comparison made by the Author 29.

Fluxion, what, 27.

Friction with a Brush, very conducive to Health, 35.

Fungous or proud Flesh an Enemy to Wounds, 26.

G

Gallop-meat, and Exercise, best for Horses of a loose and flabby Disposition of Fibres, 116.

Gentlemen should have their own way of telling a Story, 69.

Glanders were confirmed, not to be cured, 80. Not contagious, *ibid.*

Glandulous part of the Body often swell and come to a head in several different Places, and why, 119.

Grant and Read two Oculists mentioned, 94.

Gravel in the Hoof, 55. How to try for it, 59.

Ointment for it, 95. Application to ease the Foot,

66. In the Kidnies, 120. Compared to Tartar and

Limestone that sticks to the Sides of the Calks, *ibid.*

Grease and Scratches, turning out, the best Cure, 54.

Gripes, a Glister for the Cure of them, 83.

Groom, the Author's Description of one, 50.

Gun powder discovered by Frier Bacon, 146.

H

Health a Definition of it, 45.

Hoof, the brittle sort mentioned, 20. Foreign Horses

have deep Hoofs in general, 21. A Horse's Hoofs

compared to the Nails of one's Fingers, 58. Thin

Hoofs not so easily judged of, as stronger, with re-

spect to the Gravel in them, 60. The Farriers should

not cut too much away in Cases of Gravel, &c. 67.

Horace, his Notion of a good Horse, 14.

Horse compared to a Man in his Gate, 19. To mind

how he stands in the Stable, 20. A Trick used by

the Jockies about Horses, *ibid.* One that eats little

may yet do much Work, 36. The Reason why a

Horse's

Fibre,

The I N D E X.

- Materia Perspirabilis*, equals all the other Discharges, 36.
 Mechanic Powers, we should study them, 51.
 Men, some sorts should walk on foot, 87.
 Metal, no sort but Gold and Lead will lie in an Animal
 Body without Corruption, 56.
Metcalf's Galloway mentioned, 15.
 Motion, as walking, &c. bad during the Cure of
 Wounds, 50.
 Motto to this Book, we should study and remember it,
 59.
 Movement, the best way of it, 16.
 Mover should be suited to the moved, 3.
 Mucus of the Bowels, what, 110.

N

- Nature, the best Guide in the Cure of Diseases, 66.
 We must duly watch her Operations, 82.
 Navel gall, the Author's Definition of it, 25. Oint-
 ment for it, *ibid.* A Sign the Horse has had a careless
 Master, 26. Poultis for a crush upon the part, 87.
 Its Cure, 88.
 Neck, swell'd from unskilful Bleeding, 102. Cure of
 it, 103. A dangerous one, 105.
 Nervous Disorders, Horses are not subject to them as
 Mankind, and why, 78.
 Nervous Juice and Lymphs where produced, 39.
 Nostrums ridiculed, 65.

O

- Oats, quantity of them necessary *per* Day for a Road-
 Horse, 36.
 Ointment, for a Burn or Scald, 27. No such thing as
 drawing Ointments strictly speaking, 67. The com-
 mon one for Wounds, 88. To be prepared different-
 ly, according to a cold or warm Season, 89.
 Ophthalmia, or an Inflammation in the Eye, an inward
 one threatens Blindness, 94.
 Ordeal Trial of a Horse, what, 18.
 Outward Senses, People rely too much upon them, 54.
 Owner of a Horse, when rid by the Bitch-Daughter,
 37.

Para-

The INDEX.

Horse's Legs swell, 41. Not subject to faint on being bled, and why, 42. Not to trust one with an unskilful Farrier, 71.

Humours, all Animals are full of them, 37. Falling down to the Limbs, an improper way of speaking, 44. The Author shews that the Blood and Juices are no other than *Humours*, 40. Their falling upon the Lungs, Eyes, &c. when dried up in the Cure of the Scratches a Jest, 55.

I

Idiosyncrasy in Animals, what, 43.

Insects, the Cause of Distempers, as some imagine, 115.

Jockies their common-style Assertions false, 2. Some of them on Horseback move their Legs and Arms more than others, 30.

K

Kibed Heels, in human Bodies, compared to the Scratches, 49.

Knees broken, 13, 112. The Cure, 113.

L

Lawyers, their Ignorance not punishable by Law, 68.

Lean Horse should seldom be purged, 47.

Leprosy and Scurvy mentioned, 55.

Life, a sedentary one bad, and why, 35.

Limbs swell'd from over-purging, 47. A Purge for swell'd Limbs, 45.

Looseness or Purging, Horses not very subject to it, and why, 81.

Lying down, a Horse should be taught to do it, 52.

M

Mankind, the Author blames them for not studying the human Mechanism, 37. The greatest Part scarcely think at all, 31. Often attribute Cures to wrong Agents, 33. Their Ignorance in general mentioned, 70.

Marble-breasted Horse, what, 16.

Mare, a good one mentioned, 4.

Markham and Blunderville mentioned, 21,

Materia

The I N D E X.

P

- Paracelsus* mentioned, 11.
Petit-maitre, the Horse fit for him, 9.
 Phyfic and Law over-burden'd, 34. The professors of it in general censured, 44.
 Physicians, the proper Qualifications necessary, 13. The Faculty censured, 33. Very few can truly be styled good ones, 101.
 Piles an upright Posture bad for them, 51. The reason why Horses never have them, *ibid.* No Valves in the Pile Veins, 52.
 Posture of the Body, many Distempers curable by it alone, 44. A proper one necessary in the Cure of Diseases, 64.
 Poultis's, their Operation explained, 26. Of Turnips, the capital-Application, *ibid.* Of Captain *Burdon* in his *Farriery*, *ibid.* For a heated Hoof, 62.
 Prick in the Foot, a Balsam for it, 61.
 Purges, all resinous Purges gripe much, 46. A pretty strong tho' safe Purge, 48. Caution against giving a second, when the first does not operate, *ibid.* Some Horses are killed by Purges, 46.

Q

- Quick in the Hoof, how it lies, 67.
 Quicksilver, its operation in the *Barometer* or Weather-Glass, compared to the Blood of Animals, 42.
 Quincy, a *Nostrum* for its Cure, 100. Six sorts of Quincies, 101.

R

- Radcliffe*, the famous Doctor mentioned, 80.
 Receipts, common ones common Nufances, 35. Common ones in Families censured, 69.
 Redheads a sort of Worms, 108. A Cure for them, 109.
 Revulsion, the Author's Notion about it, 77.
 Rheumatic Disorders, their Cure, 145, 148.
 Ripening Medicines, which so termed, 56. A Mechanical Account of them, 57.
 Rippon-long-necks mentioned, 18.

Road-

The INDEX.

Road-horse described, 16. Some Horses out of trim for the Road, 112.

Rosin and Turpentine, Ripeners, and why, 57.

Roweling, often unnecessary, 113. Particularly in recent Strains, though Bleeding is proper, 113, 114. Necessary when the Eyes are sore, &c. 116. Also when the Grease is of long standing, 117.

S

Saying, a common one shewn to be a vulgar Error, 52.

Scab, the Cure, 113.

Scouring or purging upon the Road, 105. A Powder for its Cure, 106. A drink for it, 107.

Scratches, the Cause of that Disease, 49. Differ from the Grease, 50. Cure of them performed by turning out, and why, 52. Ointment for them, 53.

Seat upon a Horse, the best way of keeping one, 31.

Seeling, what, 5. Some Horses will feel sooner than others, *ibid.*

Servant, if he goes dirty himself, a sign the Horse is ill taken care of, 50.

Serum of the Blood, what, 38. Colour of it in a diseased Animal, 39.

Shoes, a Horse that moves ill in them will do so in new ones, 19.

Shoulders, thin ones best for the Road, 16. Thick ones may do well sometimes, 17.

Shoulder-slip, 72. Oils for it, 73.

Solids of the Body, the Actions of them upon the Blood the Cause of its Fluidity, 40.

Spirit of Wine and Camphire, the effect wrong judged of, 72.

Starting, not always a sign of bad Eyes, 9.

Stephen's Mrs. her Medicines for the Stone mentioned, 120.

Strains, Farriers often mistaken about them, 73. Of the Shoulder or Back-sinew, 100. In the Fillets, 151.

Strangles the Cure, 118.

Superpurgation, a Horse's Limbs will swell by it, 47.

How to restrain it, 110. Cordial Drink for it, 111.

Surfeit

The INDEX.

Surfeit, the Danger of bringing it on, 50. Partakes of most Diseases, *ibid.*

Surgeons as well as Farriers censured, 13.

Sweat, a proper Drink to procure, 118.

Swellings, most should rather be dissolved than suppurated, or brought to a head, 26.

Sydenham, Doctor, mentioned, 43.

T

Tail, dropping of a Joint there, a vulgar Error, 6.

Tails, an *Irish* Act of Parliament to forbid drawing Horses by the Tails, 88.

Truth, seldom spoken about selling Horses, 18.

Turner, Doctor, mentioned, 18.

T--yl--r, the travelling Doctor mentioned, 90.

V

Vervain's Balsam, 60.

W

Washy Horse, bad, and why, 11.

Warbles, how to prevent them, 99. The Cure, *ibid.*

Ward, Doctor his Pill and Drops mentioned, 101.

Wind, how to judge of the Soundness of it, 14.

Wind-galls, the Cure of them, 73. *Barbadoes-Tar*, a *Nostrum* for their Cure, 75.

Withers crushed, 89.

Worms, how to destroy them, 85. Three sorts of them, 108. A Purge against them, 110.

Wounds of the Joints difficult of Cure, 50, 51. In sound Bodies will soon heal, 65.

F I N I S.



es

u-

ng

id.

a

of

In